DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; westerly winds shifting to easterly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,637. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firmer.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 43⅜c; cash cotton, 8⅞c.

LEGISLATURE.—Gov. Roosevelt, it is declared at Albany, is opposed to the Ramapo Company and will send a special message on the subject to the Legislature unless action is taken soon. The Assembly last night passed the Fallows bill rearranging school teachers' salaries in this city. The Senate returned the Allds Tax bill to the Assembly with amendments, and the measure will go to a conference committee. The Lewis bill, to repeal the Horton law permitting boxing contests, was referred to the Senate Codes Committee.—Page 9.

CONGRESS.—The Puerto Rico tariff bill was the subject of debate in the House yesterday. Mr. Payne of New York presented the bill and argued for its passage, contending that the Constitution did not apply to the island, and therefore Congress had the right to legislate and impose a schedule of tariffs. Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, opposed the imposition of a tariff, maintaining that Puerto Rico was a part of the United States, and that legislation fixing a tax would be an act of imperialism. In the Senate Senator Cullom (Ill.) urged the passage of the bill providing for a government for Hawaii, but contended for a suffrage hedged in by property qualifications. The House passed a bill abolishing the one-sixth and one-eighth barrels of beer. A bill affecting promotions in the army was introduced in the House.—Page 5.

FOREIGN—A member of the British Government told H. W. Lucy last night that Gen. Cronje was hopelessly surrounded. The War Office has not at present issued any official report to this effect, but admits that it has received very good news from Gen. Roberts. It is believed that Gen. French is only waiting reinforcements to give battle to Cronje's army. Gen. Buller has succeeded in occupying Hlangwana Hill, a position of the utmost strategical importance. It is now thought that he can recapture the railway, and that Ladysmith can be relieved this week. From Kimberley comes a report that Mafeking has been relieved. The Transvaal is sending troops to help the Free Staters. The authorities of the latter State have issued an order calling upon all citizens under sixty years of age to bear arms. In the House of Commons yesterday the Government admitted that the reports of the large increase in the number of Russian troops in Central Asia were true. Albert Vickers, head of the Vickers-Maxim firm, said yesterday at London that Signor Silvela, Premier of Spain, lied when he said that his firm or Great Britain had aided Spain in the war with the United States. Twenty-four sailors were drowned in wrecks off the Spanish coast. Ambassador Choate was the guest of honor at the Authors' Club dinner in London last night. Many deaths in Berlin are due to the grip. Ambassador White is recovering. Cardinal Ledochowski is dangerously ill at Rome.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

A hot fight is being waged between Milwaukee and Kansas City to secure the Democratic National Convention.

It is reported that the steamer Antillia, which constituted the entire navy of Haiti, has been wrecked near Fortunate Island.

The Rapid Transit Subway Company was incorporated with a capital of $6,000,000, and a final extension was granted to Contractor McDonald, conditional upon the signing of the contract Saturday and the closing up of the preliminaries to actual work.

The tug Nathan Hale, towing the barge Marion Chappell, came into port yesterday and reported the loss on Sunday of the barge Oakland, which parted her hawser in a fierce storm off Absecom, N. J., Sunday morning, and went down with her crew of four men.

Page 3.

Good progress was made yesterday in removing the snow from the streets, 103,000 loads having been removed by 6 P. M. Commissioner Nagle expects all the streets to be cleaned by to-night.

Page 4.

The hearing on the charges preferred by the City Club against the District Attorney, Asa Bird Gardiner, opened yesterday before Ansley Wilcox, the State Commissioner appointed by Gov. Roosevelt.

Page 5.

Mr. Richardson, Democratic leader in the House, yesterday introduced two resolutions aimed at the Sugar Trust. One proposes prohibition of inter-State transportation of sugar until the profits of the American Sugar Refining Company are reduced to 4 per cent. The second resolution provides for the free admission of sugar from the colonies.

Page 8.

The two Mrs. Molineuxs yesterday took up their residence in Sing Sing and visited Roland B. Molineux in the State Prison, spending two hours talking with him.

Page 14.

A committee appointed by the Central Federated Union called upon the Mayor yesterday and made formal protest against the attitude which, it is alleged, the Controller has assumed in opposition to the prevailing rate of wages law.

William S. M. Rideout, who eloped with Winifred Alden of Malden, Mass., and who was captured in Brooklyn, will be extradited and held in New Jersey, where he married the girl, on the charge of bigamy brought by her father.

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PHILADELPHIA'S HEALTH.

General Alarm Over the Increase of Typhoid, Due to the Germ-Laden Schuylkill Water.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—More and more serious becomes the health situation in Philadelphia, menaced as it is by the dark-colored, foul-smelling, germ-laden Schuylkill water, which a million and a quarter persons are forced to use. There is extreme danger that the typhoid fever epidemic is increasing in proportion, and there is general alarm. Several new cases were reported yesterday.

Aroused by the indignation which exists among the citizens, the city officials are making every effort to improve the condition of the water by allowing it to remain in the reservoir for sedimentation. But it is confessed that this practice is almost impossible, inasmuch as the pumping capacity of all water stations is 295,896,000 gallons, and the daily consumption exceeds 290,000,000.

Director of Public Works Haddock, discussing the city's water supply, said to-day:

"After a freshet the water usually clears itself in a day or so. In this case the rain covered several days, and so stirred up the coal dust and mud that the water had no chance to clear. The pumping capacity of all the stations is 295,896,000 gallons a day, but when it is taken into consideration that the average daily consumption of water exceeds 290,000,000 gallons, it can easily be seen that there is not much opportunity for storage."

Acting Chief of the Water Bureau Hand procured several samples of polluted Schuylkill water to-day. The samples were regarded as "improved" over those procured last week. The difference was in color. The water last week was black from coal dust. This week it is reddish brown. According to the analysis made the water contains an alarming excess of disease germs and filth.

The First Railway in the World to adopt for all its cars the Pintsch Light is the New York Central. This line has Pintsch Light in its sleeping and parlor cars, its coaches, baggage cars, and mail cars, contributing in this, as in all other things, to the comfort and safety of its patrons.—Adv.

TUNNEL COMPANY IS INCORPORATED

Articles Filed at Albany Place Capital at $6,000,000.

A FINAL EXTENSION GRANTED

The Contract to be Signed Saturday and the Preliminaries to Actual Work Closed Up.

The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, formed by August Belmont & Co., as the promoting organization of the tunnel to be built by John B. McDonald, filed articles of incorporation at Albany yesterday with a capital of $6,000,000. This and a further extension of time to Mr. McDonald, granted by the Board of Rapid Transit Commission during the afternoon, were the important developments yesterday toward the actual construction of the underground railroad. Favorable action in the extension of an additional ten days was taken on condition that the contract will be signed on Saturday, and thus all the financial preliminaries as a prerequisite to actual work closed up. Although the board adjourned until next Monday, the contract will probably be signed at the Rapid Transit Board rooms Saturday morning, and the $1,000,000 cash deposit will be delivered by certified check to Controller Coler at his office.

In addition to the filing of the articles of incorporation at Albany, which were presented by H. S. Wardner of Strong, Cadwalader & Co., the usual form was followed by a similar filing of the document at the County Clerk's office in this city. The articles show that all the capital stock of the company is common. It is divided into 60,000 shares of $100 each. Not all of the stockholders are known. The certificate states, however, that 100 shares each are owned by August Belmont, Charles T. Barney, John B. McDonald, Walter G. Oakman, and William A. Read. It gives the names of the Directors, who are August Belmont, William H. Baldwin, Jr., and James Jourdan of Brooklyn; Gardner N. Lane of Cambridge, Mass.; Charles T. Barney, George Coppell, E. Mora Davidson, Andrew Freedman, Walter G. Oakman, John Pierce, William A. Read, George W. Young, and Cornelius Vanderbilt of this borough.

According to the best information obtainable, the additional subscribers to the company's $6,000,000 stock number not more than ten, and for some reason their names are as carefully guarded as were those of the published stockholders and Directors before the certificate was filed yesterday.

Of the names given, Charles T. Barney is President and a Director of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, Andrew Freedman is resident Director of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, and will act as a representative in the company of the four surety companies that are to take $1,000,000 of the $5,000,000 construction bond; Walter G. Oakman and W. H. Baldwin, Jr., are prominent factors in the Long Island Railroad Company, the former being a Director and Mr. Baldwin the President of the company. Mr. Oakman was recently elected a Director of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which has traffic arrangements with the Long Island Company. He is also President of the Guaranty Trust Company. Gen. James Jourdan represents important financial interests, principally as President of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, and also of the New Amsterdam Gas Company. Gen. Jourdan has been for a long time prominently identified with the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, and was its President when it was taken over by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. As August Belmont is a Director in both the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Long Island Railroad Companies, it will be seen that Brooklyn Traction interests in the tunnel company are unusually strong.

Of the other Directors, Gardiner M. Lane is a member of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston, and was the practical man in the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railroad under Charles Francis Adams. William A. Read is connected with the firm of Armsby & Co.; George Coppell is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad; George W. Young is President of the United States Mortgage Trust Company, and E. Mora Davidson is of the firm of August Belmont & Co. John Pierce is a contractor, and is at present engaged in the erection of the new Hall of Records.

The charter of the promoting company provides that it shall build, equip, and operate railroads only in New York. Its interests, however, will probably not be limited to the present tunnel. In fact, the scheme is said to be far more comprehensive than that. Other tunnels are to be built under New York and under the North and East Rivers. These will include the suggested extension to the Battery from City Hall Park, to South Brooklyn, and to Staten Island. The statement was made yesterday in Wall Street that when Mr. Belmont concluded to back Mr. McDonald he had in view great financial interests in underground roads yet to be built, and which will doubtless be built and operated within the next few years. That the Subway Company hopes to obtain some of these proposed extensions as the gigantic plans of underground transit in New York are gradually unfolded, there is confidently believed to be no doubt.

The action of the Commissioners in granting an additional ten days to Mr. McDonald was taken upon the receipt of the following letter which Mr. McDonald sent to Mr. Orr yesterday:

"The extension which you granted to me for the execution of the contract for the construction of the rapid transit railroad will expire to-morrow. I am compelled to ask you for a further extension of time, and suggest that it be made for an additional ten days. The incorporation of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company took place at Albany to-day. I am informed that the first Board of Directors will meet for organization to-morrow, and the first installment of 20 per cent. of the stock will be in the hands of August Belmont & Co. to-morrow. I have executed my obligation to August Belmont & Co., and they are now and at any time prepared to pay the $1,000,000 required to be deposited with the Controller.

"All papers, I understand, are ready for execution, and the contract might be signed on Wednesday, were it not that I am informed that Mr. Shepard is obliged to be out of town. Thursday being a holiday, the contract cannot be executed then, and Friday would not be convenient. I therefore do not see how the contract can be signed before Saturday, and I am assured by counsel and August Belmont & Co. that that appears to them the latest date that we need count upon.

"This is to inform you fully of the condition of affairs and the reason why I ask for further extension."

Mr. McDonald repeated his former declaration yesteray after the meeting of the board that when the contract was signed he would need the full thirty days in which to prepare for the task before him.

The Washington Heights Progressive Association has sent to each of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and to Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Coler, and Corporation Counsel Whalen a resolution of thanks for their work in bringing about the construction of the rapid transit tunnel. The resolution is signed by Christian Trinks, President.

YALE FORESTRY SCHOOL.

President Hadley's Project Made Possible by Four Donors.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19.—Yale University has received from donors, who wish the amount and their names withheld, a substantial gift, sufficient to enable the college authorities to establish a School of Forestry, according to plans which have been outlined by President Hadley.

The gift will be utilized in connection with the handsome residential property on Prospect Hill, left by the late Prof. O. C. Marsh for the establishment of a School of Botany.

PREPARING TO FIGHT FRICK.

Individual Action of Some of Carnegie's Co-Defendants in the Suit May Complicate Matters.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 19.—It is expected that this will be an important week in the Frick-Carnegie controversy. Word, it is said, has been received from Andrew Carnegie, at the Carnegie Steel Company's offices, that he will be in Pittsburg this week. He is expected to personally oversee the final preparation of the answer to Mr. Frick's bill of particulars, and make the last corrections to it before the paper is filed. This will probably be done a few days after Mr. Carnegie's return.

After the filing of the answer, judging from the talk now indulged in, the case will be rushed. It is generally expected that no matter which way the decisions of the lower courts go, the suit will be appealed, first to the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and then to the higher courts.

The Commercial Gazette is authority for the statement that Mr. Carnegie has been informed by a telegram from the Carnegie Steel Company's offices that Messrs. Phipps, Lovejoy, and Curry had refused to join with the other defendants in accepting service of the H. C. Frick bill in equity and that each of these had employed individual counsel in the matter. This move, the attorneys of Mr. Carnegie regard as somewhat peculiar, as they feel the answer of these defendants would be entirely different from the others.

An acknowledgment by these defendants to the suit that some or all of the allegations set forth in Mr. Frick's bill are true, and consequently they offered no defense, would certainly complicate matters considerably, and would greatly add to the difficulty of unraveling the equities of the celebrated case.

Chantler, McGill & Cunningham entered their appearance in Common Pleas Court, No. 1, to-day for H. C. Curry in the equity suit brought by H. C. Frick against Andrew Carnegie and other members of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. This gives all the defendants representation on the record.

The Post to-morrow will say:

"Henry C. Frick, in order to correct false reports concerning suits he is supposed to be about to enter against the Carnegie Steel Company in behalf of the Frick Coke Company, to-day authorized a statement in which he denies in the most positive and emphatic terms all reports of contemplated litigation of that character. He says he has not and will not enter any lawsuit, bill in equity, or bring any other legal proceedings in connection with the business contracts or other affairs of the Frick Coke Company; that he never had any intention of so doing, nor is he interested either directly or indirectly in any movement of that kind. Furthermore, he has no knowledge that any such action is to be taken, and is positive the reports to that effect are canards in the fullest acceptation of the term."

It is surmised, however, that in the answers of H. H. Curry and F. T. F. Lovejoy to the Frick suit against the Carnegie Steel Company, the question of the relations of that company with the Frick Coke Company will be exploited. This would so extend the original bill as to allow testimony concerning the affairs of the coke company.

In Mr. Frick's petition to the court he points out with emphasis the fact that Messrs. Phipps, Curry, Lovejoy, and possibly other members of the partnership are opposed to Mr. Carnegie's course and showed their opposition by refusing to sign any paper acquiescing in the transfer of Mr. Frick's interest at the six-million-dollar rate fixed by Mr. Carnegie.

Carnegie Starts for Pittsburg.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Feb. 19.—Andrew Carnegie, accompanied by one of his lawyers, passed through here this morning from Dungenness, en route to Pittsburg. He declined to discuss any phase of the Frick suit.

NICARAGUA CANAL REPORT.

British Official Says Mr. Hepburn's Argument that Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Was Abrogated Is Wrong.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Hepburn Nicaragua Canal report, maintaining that Great Britain nullified the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty by securing control of the Suez route to the Far East, is not taken seriously here. The views of the British Government on the subject were expressed by a high official, who said:

"Officially, of course, it is not necessary to consider any such argument, as Washington has already recognized that the treaty has not been abrogated by the fact that they have requested a modification of it. Apart from this, Mr. Hepburn's argument is illogical and far-fetched. The Cabinet would have stoutly denied that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was either abrogated or lapsed had any such contention been raised. But it was not, and, of course, we cannot now recognize any such argument.

"We are watching with interest the progress of the Nicaragua matter in the United States, though nothing more has been done diplomatically. We have given our consent, and we are simply waiting for the decision of Congress."

In view of the probability that the United States will construct the canal and that American capital will, in consequence, flow into Nicaragua and Costa Rica, there has been considerable dealing on the Stock Exchange recently in Costa Rican bonds.

MR. HAY ADVISES DELAY.

Suggests that Nicaragua Treaty Be Temporarily Laid Aside.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—There was nothing new in the report circulated at the Capitol that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was to be delayed. Since it was submitted, and immediately after a disposition was manifested to discuss it with what seemed to the Department of State a gross indifference to its provisions and a neglect to observe the advantages to be obtained by agreeing to the construction and maintenance of a neutral canal, members of the House and the Senate who have talked with Secretary Hay have heard about the advice given by the Secretary to Senator Davis of the Foreign Relations Committee.

That advice was to lay aside the treaty for consideration by the Senate and the country in the light of such discussion as could be brought to bear to show whether the treaty is good or bad. Senator Davis agreed that the advice was good, although he had no doubt that the treaty could be approved if it was desired to bring it to a vote at once.

FROST DAMAGES FRUIT TREES.

Fires Have Been Kept Burning in Groves All Over Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 19.—Fruit men here are apprehensive that Saturday's and Sunday's cold weather has hurt orange and other fruit trees. At Milton, Fla., on Saturday there was a fall of snow, with the thermometer at 25. On Sunday morning in Jacksonville the thermometer was 16 above zero.

Thousands of fires were kept burning on Saturday night, all day Sunday, and last night in groves all over Florida in efforts to save the trees. The trees, as a rule, were in good condition to withstand a frost, and this fact may prevent serious damage, but the effect of the cold cannot be ascertained till warm weather comes.

Truck growers will lose heavily all through the State.

Freezing temperature was reported to-day as far south as Tampa.

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 19.—The thermometer registered 25 degrees here on Saturday night. Practically all tender vegetables are destroyed. The strawberry crop has suffered somewhat. The orange, peach, and pineapple output will be shortened, but the extent of the damage will not be known until warmer weather comes.

COTTON BROKER'S SON AND CLERK ACCUSED

John Collins Robbed of from $40,000 to $60,000.

CONFIDENTIAL MAN ARRESTED

Oscar Collins, on Whom Suspicion Rests, Missing—Explains Recent Announcement of Firm's Suspension.

Eugene Monaghan, who for many years has been confidential bookkeeper for the firm of John Collins & Son, cotton brokers, of 27 William Street, is locked up in the Tombs charged with stealing from $40,000 to $60,000 from his employers. Oscar Collins, a son of John Collins, who was employed as a clerk in his father's office, has been missing since Thursday, and is suspected by his father and his brother, John J. Collins, of having been implicated with the bookkeeper in the alleged robbery.

The story told by Collins and his eldest son in connection with the arrest of Monaghan will explain to a certain extent the conduct of the elder Collins on Feb. 9, when he had the announcement of his failure posted up in the Cotton Exchange and denied it a few hours later.

Monaghan is twenty-five years old and lives with his father, mother, and two brothers at 1,153 Park Avenue. He was taken into the employ of Collins & Co. eleven years ago, as an errand boy, and rose gradually until he became confidential bookkeeper and was implicity trusted by Mr. Collins and his eldest son, John J. Collins, who is his partner in the firm. For some time Monaghan has had full power of attorney to act for his firm in buying or selling stock on the Cotton Exchange. As alleged in the charges formulated against him he has abused this privilege by speculating on his own account and charging his losses to the firm, but clearing any gains he made through other brokers. For a long time all the bookkeeping of the firm had been left implicity to his care and neither of the partners knew exactly how the books balanced until some weeks ago.

FIRST HINT OF WRONG.

Mr. Collins on Feb. 6 received a number of calls for margins. This surprised him very much, as he had considered that his financial standing was very secure indeed. He thought that the calls had been sent in through some mistake, but when several more were received he ordered his eldest son to look over the books.

An investigation showed that the firm was on the verge of a failure, and John Collins reported this fact to his father.

"All right," said the father; "go and post the notice of my failure on the Cotton Exchange."

A conference with his wife and younger sons at his residence at 163 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, caused Mr. Collins to reconsider this decision, and he came over to Manhattan himself a few hours later and had the report of his failure contradicted. He refused to give any explanation of his action beyond saying that he had not failed and did not intend to fail. The next day the books of the firm were thoroughly examined.

According to the statements of John J. Collins, the examination showed that scarcely any entries had been made in the books since last July, and that in consequence there were practically no books to be examined. Monaghan was asked for an explanation, and promised to give it in a few days. The confidence which Collins has placed in him was so great that time was granted to him in which to make his explanation. Mr. Collins says that his bookkeeper kept putting him off from day to day until last Thursday, when he notified the police of the Old Slip Station. Monaghan learned of this in some unexplained manner and disappeared. Oscar Collins had disappeared a few days before.

OSCAR COLLINS SUSPECTED.

Oscar Collins, who is twenty-four years old, and the second of three sons, worked as a clerk in Collins's office. He was employed in no confidential capacity, and beyond his alleged sudden disappearance and the suspicions of his father and brother, there is nothing, the police state, to indicate that he was implicated with Monaghan.

John J. Collins, however, insists that his suspicions that his brother has been engaged in wrongdoing are correct. "I believe that he has been mixed up in this business," he said, "although there is little to indicate it. There was no necessity for Monaghan to have taken him into his confidence, as he had full power of attorney, and my brother was only a clerk. I think that my brother is in Providence, R. I., as Monaghan told my father that he had gone there. We are searching for him, and expect to locate him soon."

Detectives Mitchell and Turley of the Old Slip Station traced Monaghan to his home last Friday, and have been shadowing him ever since.

John J. Collins alleges that a man who introduced himself as Monaghan's brother came to his father's office and said that his brother was anxious to make a clean breast of all his transactions. Mr. Collins promised to forgive Monaghan everything and the brother went off saying that he would bring him back with him in an hour. He did not return, however, and Monaghan was arrested on South Street by the detectives later in the day.

A paper showing that he had made a transaction in cotton on Jan. 30 and lost $350 by it was found in Monaghan's pocket, together with $1.47 in change.

"Charge him with the theft of that money," said Mr. Collins in the Centre Street Police Court, where the prisoner was arraigned. "He paid that loss out of my money."

On this charge Monaghan was held for examination in $8,000 bail. He is a well-dressed, good-looking young man and appeared to be in good humor, but refused to talk about his arrest.

CHARGES AGAINST MONAGHAN.

Both Collins and his son said that Monaghan paid all his losses out of the firm's bank account. In proof of their assertion they exhibited a check book full of stubs which represented the large amount of money Monaghan had spent, as alleged. It was, they declared, his custom to draw out checks, which Mr. Collins signed without question. These checks were placed under an account called "Speculation and Future," but, according to Mr. Collins, the money went to pay the bookkeeper's losses on the Cotton Exchange. The books of the firm are said to be in such a chaotic condition that it is impossible to say how much the firm has lost. Mr. Collins, however, says that he can make a rough guess at it by computing the amount of money he has sunk in his business in the last year. He says that this amounts to somewhere between $40,000 and $60,000.

Mr. Collins adds that, in spite of his losses, he is still able to meet all his engagements and does not owe a dollar anywhere.

GIRL SAVES BABY'S LIFE.

Indiana Heroine Who Threw Child from Track May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 19.—Miss Ethel Smock, a pretty girl of this town, may pay with her life for a deed of heroism performed this afternoon.

Miss Smock was approaching the railway tracks, when a woman wheeling a baby carriage containing a child attempted to cross the rails in front of an on-coming train. The woman did not realize her peril until the baby buggy was on the track. Then, panic stricken, she screamed for aid.

Miss Smock ran to the rescue. She pushed the woman to one side of the track and threw the carriage and its little passenger out of the way. She had no time to save herself, and the locomotive struck the girl, hurling her several feet and seriously injuring her.

FOUR MEN REPORTED LOST

The Oakland Said to Have Sunk Off Absecom in a Fierce Gale.

TUG AND TOW IN HEAVY SEAS

The Nathan Hale and Marion Chappell Make Port, but the Other Barge Parted Her Hawser.

The tug Nathan Hale of the Thames Towboat Company of New London, Conn., came into port yesterday afternoon with the barge Marion Chappell. Both vessels showed the effects of having been in a terrible storm, and Capt. Stevens of the Hale reported the loss of the barge Oakland, which parted her hawser and sank with her crew of four men off Absecom Light at 5 o'clock Sunday morning.

It was rumored among shipping men last night that the Oakland had been sighted adrift off Barnegat yesterday afternoon and had later been towed into a Jersey port. This rumor, though it could not be verified, was generally credited, as it was pointed out that the barge was a large and stanch craft and capable of weathering very heavy seas.

The Hale, with the Marion Chappell and the Oakland, loaded with coal, left Norfolk, Va., Friday morning for Providence, and within a few hours ran into the storm. After a battle of twenty-four hours with wind and sea, the Oakland sank.

The tug Nathan Hale reached her wharf in Jersey City shortly after noon yesterday. Capt. Henry W. Stevens went to the local office and reported, after which he went to bed thoroughly exhausted, having been on his feet almost continuously since Saturday. Charles E. Reynolds, the Chief Engineer, was left in charge, and when seen last night, made this statement.

"We left Norfolk, Va., on Friday morning, having in tow the barges Marion Chappell and Oakland. The Chappell was towed by a hawser attached to the Hale, and the Oakland by a hawser fastened to the Chappell. Both were loaded with coal, and each had a crew of four men. We had fine weather until noon on Friday, when a snow storm set in with a northeast wind. The snow was so thick that we could not see either barge. At midnight on Friday the storm lightened a little and we could see the lights of Absecom on the Jersey Coast. After that the storm became a blizzard and the barges were again shut from sight.

"Saturday morning the wind became a gale, and we were obliged to put the Hale's head into the wind and run off shore. The waves ran as high as a house, and broke over the Hale, sweeping everything movable from the decks. This continued all day Saturday and Saturday night. At 6 o'clock Sunday morning the snow was not so thick, and we could see that the barge Oakland was gone. Whether she had simply parted her hawser and gone adrift or had sunk we did not know, nor had we any chance to make inquiry. We knew we would have all we could do to save the Hale and the Chappell.

"I stood at the throttle for thirty hours, not daring to leave my post for a moment. The wind then shifted to the west, but still blew a gale, and all we could do was to head the Hale into the wind. At 7 o'clock Sunday night we again made Absecom Lights. Then Capt. Stevens noticed that the Chappell was steering wild. He signaled to Capt. Bedford Reed to steer in the Hale's wake. He blew four whistles, signifying that he was in distress.

"As the wind had then abated a little, we swung around abreast of the Chappell, and Capt. Reed shouted that his steering gear was broken, and he could do no better. We asked him what had become of the Oakland, and he answered that she had sprung a leak, and that at 5 o'clock that morning she had parted her hawser and had gone down, with all on board.

"We then ran to the Scotland Lightship, where we signaled for help. The tug Right came to our aid. She planted a hawser to the Chappell's stern, and so kept her in line in our wake, and we made our way to port. We left the Chappell anchored on the flats below Liberty Island. She is a new barge and stanch, which is all that saved her. Her decks are strained so badly that the planks are loosened, and nothing is left on her decks." Engineer Reynolds said he did not know the names of any of the men lost on the Oakland.

The lost barge was of 2,000 tons and was owned by the Pomeroy Coal Company of Providence. She was formerly a three-masted ship and was looked upon as a stanch craft. She carried 3,000 tons of coal for the Pomeroy Coal Company and was formerly commanded by Capt. William Hinks of Norfolk, Va. It could not be learned definitely last night whether or not Capt. Hinks still commanded her. The remainder of her crew live in Norfolk.

DIED AS AN AGNOSTIC.

The Marquis of Queensberry Wanted No "Mummeries or Tomfooleries" at His Grave.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A codicil to the will of the Marquis of Queensberry, who died Feb. 1, made the following provisions:

"At my death I wish to be cremated, and direct that my ashes be placed in the earth uninclosed—'earth to earth, ashes to ashes'—in any spot convenient that I have loved.

"I particularly request that no Christian mummeries or tomfooleries be performed at the grave, but that I be buried as an Agnostic. If it should be a comfort to any one, there is a plenty of friends who would come to say a few words of common sense.

"No monument will be required, nor any procession, as the ashes can be carried in a man's hand. If the place I mention to my son should be inconvenient for burial, then any place would suffice where the stars shall ever shed their light, and the sun shall gild each rising morn."

CRIPPLE CREEK DIVIDENDS.

February Record Shows Great Increase—Will Reach $700,000.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 19.—The dividend record of Cripple Creek public companies for February will reach $700,000. In February, 1899, it was $290,250. For January the record was $314,000, making for the first two months of 1900 a total of $960,367. For the corresponding period of last year the total was $504,250. The total for last year was $4,449,492. Proportionately the 1900 record will reach $7,000,000 or more. The total for the first six months of 1899 was $1,067,250, or only $96,883 more than for the first six weeks of 1900.

The record for February in detail is as follows: Stratton's Independence, Limited, $488,000; Portland, $60,000; Strong, $25,000; Gold Coin, $20,000; Lillie, Limited, $11,367; Golden Cycle, $10,000; Consolidated Mines, $10,000; Raven, $10,000; Creston Leasing, $7,000; Modoc, $5,000; total, $846,367. Stratton's Independence pays $488,000 quarterly and the Lillie $11,367 monthly.

FOWL KILLED WITH NEEDLES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 19.—The Phoebus police promise a sensation in connection with the preliminary hearing of W. J. Garland, charged with murdering his aged wife by sticking a hatpin or needle through her heart.

They claim to have discovered that Garland made a number of experiments with fowl and small animals before the death of his wife, sticking needles through their hearts and watching the effect upon them with interest. This will be brought out in the testimony to-morrow.

Limited Train—No Excess Fare. Every day in the year to St. Louis by New York Central's fast Southwestern Limited. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

HAITIAN NAVY SUNK.

Consisted of One Ship, Reported Wrecked Off Fortunate Island—Was Coming North for Repairs.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 19.—According to a story told to Deputy Collector Charles F. Leeds at the Customs Office to-day, the whole Haitian Navy has gone to the bottom. The story was told by Capt. Montell, who arrived with the steamer Antillia of the Bahamas Steamship Line with a cargo of 400 tons of logwood for the Stamford Manufacturing Company.

Capt. Montell states that the Haitian Navy was made up of one vessel, and as it was necessary to send the lone man-of-war to the United States for repairs, arrangements were made to carry a cargo both coming and returning. The steamer, however, met with a mishap near Fortunate Island, north of Cuba, and was totally wrecked on a reef. The cargo was landed by the natives on the island in rowboats, and finally brought to its destination by the Antillia, which was sent from Haiti.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A Fight for It Between Milwaukee and Kansas City—Delegation from Former Place Confident.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Democratic Convention fight is to be really a fight, after all. An unexpected display of vigor by Kansas City has dissipated the talk of a walk-over for Milwaukee, and both sides say that between now and the meeting of the Democratic National Committee on Thursday there will be an exciting struggle. Milwaukee is still confident, however, and the Wisconsin men say they do not see how they can be beaten. The very fact that Kansas City is making a serious fight at all leads them to believe that she has something up her sleeve, and their ignorance of its nature is the only thing that qualifies their predictions of victory.

Whatever this may be, it is not an attempt to outbid Milwaukee. The guarantee fund of $100,000 which Milwaukee has raised cannot be approached by Kansas City. It is stated that Kansas City attempted to raise $100,000, but only succeeded in getting $50,000 subscribed, and that was largely conditional on the raising of the whole amount. E. C. Wall, the National Committeeman from Wisconsin, said to-night that if the committee wanted him to do so he could give them a draft on Milwaukee for the amount. It is certified by several bank Presidents and leading merchants of the city.

"There is no Philadelphia business about this," said James Stover of Milwaukee. "The committee can see our money whenever they want to."

The Kansas City men arrived to-night instead of Wednesday, as had been announced, and shortly afterward the main body of the Milwaukee delegation arrived. The two cities now have adjoining headquarters at the Raleigh. The Milwaukee headquarters consist of three rooms, while Kansas City has a room in the corner, at the end of the corridor, and one has to pass the flamboyant Milwaukee signs to reach it. The Milwaukee delegation consists of 76 men, who, with those who have been arriving in small squads for several days, make up a total of over 100. Kansas City has between 30 and 40 on the ground, headed by J. J. Swafford and Fred W. Fleming. Their principal card is ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri, who is now at the Shoreham.

The Milwaukee men do not underestimate the strength of Kansas City and talk of it respectfully, but say they do not see how they can lose, with the pledges they have already obtained. Kansas City's chief reliance is on the number of her hotels. Milwaukee admits that they are superior in numbers, but claims to have more large hotels and a greater number of neighboring cities and towns with hotel accommodations. Both cities seem to think they have Col. Bryan's favor, though it is impossible to find that he has said anything except that either would be satisfactory to him.

A story was published this afternoon that Kansas City had raised $75,000, and that this was to be given to the Democratic Committee without restriction as to its use, while Milwaukee's $100,000 was limited to expenses, and could not be used for campaign purposes. When Mr. Fleming heard of this story, he characterized it as "hot air." Kansas City has not raised any such fund, and would certainly not give it as a campaign contribution.

POLITICS IN LOUISIANA.

Republicans and Populists May Unite to Defeat Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—The Republicans and Populists of Louisiana are now arranging a compromise by which the vote of the disaffected Democrats of the State may be controlled in the State campaign May next.

The regular Democrats are controlled by Murphy J. Foster, the present Governor, who intends going to the United States Senate on the expiration of Senator Caffery's term. Foster's tactics have caused many heretofore stanch Democrats to kick over the traces, and the combination now under way, which has in view running State Senator D. W. Piper for Governor as an independent Democratic candidate, has every chance to win. This would very likely mean a Republican or Populist United States Senator to succeed Caffery.

The Democracy of Louisiana is regarded as in considerable danger.

A CONSCIENCE-SMITTEN FELON.

Confesses to Murder After Six Years—His Story Verified.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Feb. 19.—Leopold Rowe, who is now serving a sentence in the Reading Penitentiary for threatening arson, confessed this afternoon that he murdered a man near Campbellstown, Lebanon County, Penn., about six years ago. Rowe, who is fifty-two years of age and a foreigner, recently showed that something was worrying him.

The phantom of his victim was haunting him during his lonely confinement, and to-day when asked what was troubling him, Rowe confessed to Warden Newcomet and Prison Watchman Edwin Koch that he and a companion named Yackey had waylaid a handsomely dressed stranger near Campbellstown and asked him for money. The stranger refused, and Rowe shot him, and then the pair dragged the body into a field. The shot had not killed their victim, so Rowe beat him to death with a club. They searched the body, finding $50 in cash, and hid it under a rye shock.

Inquiry at Lebanon this afternoon showed that on July 10, 1893, Edward H. Bachman, a harvester employed on the farm of S. F. Mengle, near Campbellstown, found the body of a man under a rye shock. The features were distorted and the body had evidently lain there for three days. The dead man had on a pair of trousers, a vest, and a shirt. His coat was found two miles away. There were two bullet holes in the head, and the scalp was badly lacerated. The man was about thirty years of age and fully six feet tall. The remains were buried at the County Home.

Fire at Southern Pines.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 19.—Southern Pines, the Winter resort forty miles from here, had a twenty-thousand-dollar fire early this morning. The Alfa Hotel, with al its contents, was destroyed. The thirty guests escaped, but saved little of their property. A bank, the Post Office, and a public hall were in the building. The mail was saved, as were also the bank's books.

Otto Huber Seriously Ill.

Otto Huber, the brewer, of Brooklyn, is seriously ill at the Hotel Margaret in that borough with a complication of pneumonia and kidney trouble. His condition last night was reported as critical.

BRITISH SUCCEED AT TWO POINTS

Cronje Surrounded, and Hlangwane Hill Taken.

BULLER'S GREAT CHANCE

He Ought to Relieve Ladysmith This Week.

WAR OFFICE RETICENT

But It Is Admitted that Cronje Is Trapped — French Believed to be Waiting Reinforcements Before Giving Battle.

LONDON, Feb. 20—3:45

commands the flank of the Boer defenses at Colenso. A successful advance and the recapture of the railway may be expected."

A dispatch from Chieveley, dated yesterday morning, is as follows:

"The Boers' line of fortresses is broken. The British have achieved a decided success in capturing the enemy's position on Monte Christo.

"The Boers, however, effectively executed a retreat, removing their guns and convoy wagons.

"The British had comparatively few casualties."

A cablegram from Durban, dated Feb. 19, says:

"The bombardment of the Boer position on Hlangwana Hill was continuous yesterday, and fighting is still proceeding at 6 o'clock this evening.

"It is said that the British have captured a hundred prisoners."

According to a dispatch, originating at Pretoria, sent from Lorenzo Marques to The Daily Mail, the Boers are expecting a big battle on the Tugela.

At 3 P. M. yesterday the War Office gave out the following dispatch from Sir Redvers Buller:

"CHIEVELEY CAMP, Feb. 19.—I yesterday moved around the enemy's flank. The Queen's, who had bivouacked on the northern slope of Cingolo, crossed the Nek and, supported by the rest of the Second Brigade, under Hildyard, assaulted and took the southern end of Monte Christo.

"The Fourth Brigade, on the left, or western, slope, and the Welsh Fusiliers, supported by the rest of the Sixth Brigade, assaulted the eastern flank of the enemy's position, while the Second Brigade cavalry on the extreme right watched the eastern slopes of Monte Christo and drove back those of the enemy attempting to escape there from our artillery fire.

"Assaulted by heavy artillery fire on their front and flank and attacked on their flank and rear, the enemy made but slight resistance, and, abandoning their strong position, were driven across the Tugela.

"I have taken several camps, a wagon load of ammunition, several wagons of stores and supplies, and a few prisoners.

"The weather has been intensely hot, and the ground traversed was exceedingly difficult, but the energy and dash of the troops have been very pleasant to see. They have all done splendidly. The work of the irregular cavalry, the Queen's, the Scots Fusiliers, and the Rifle Brigade was perhaps most noticeable, while the excellent practice of the artillery and naval guns and the steadiness of the gunners, under at times very accurate fire, were remarkable. The accurate fire of the naval guns from Chieveley was of great assistance.

"Our casualties are not, I think, many."

Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the military situation in The Morning Post, dwells upon the importance of the operations of Sir Redvers Buller, and says:

"Now is Gen. Buller's great chance. Now is the time to throw himself with all his might into the task before him, and to hit hard without counting losses too closely. He will then probably defeat the Boers and relieve Ladysmith this week. Failing that, he will, at any rate, prevent them from sending reinforcements to the Free State.

"From the comparative ease of the operations so far, however, it looks as though the Natal Boers had sent reinforcements to Gen. Cronje, who may be delaying a fight by retreating until those reinforcements shall have had time to reach him."

In conclusion Mr. Wilkinson reiterates his statement that victories are more important than positions adding:

"No doubt Lord Roberts has done the best, but the essential thing still is to destroy the Boer army."

Dr. Leyds, at Brussels, says the Free State troops who were besieging Ladysmith have withdrawn in order to defend their homes. In this way he accounts for Gen. Buller's success against the weakened forces. He will forego his projected trip to Rome, he says, because of decisive events now taking place in the theatre of war.

METHUEN ENTERS KIMBERLEY.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing on Sunday, says:

"Lord Methuen's force, I learn, has arrived at Kimberley, having got through from Magersfontein without fighting."

BRABANT ENTERS DORDRECHT.

STERKSTROM CAMP, Feb. 18.—The Boers are retiring. Gen. Brabant's forces are now entering Dordrecht.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In Cape Colony Gen. Brabant seems to be successfully clearing the road for the advance of Gen. Gatacre.

The only official news is a dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Jacobsdal, 11:40 P. M., Sunday, confirming the press announcements regarding Gen. Brabant's movements.

MAFEKING RELIEVED?

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 19.—At Kimberley a report is current that Mafeking has been relieved.

It is added that the Boers are trying to conceal the information.

THE ATTACK ON RENSBURG.

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 19.—A correspondent who was with the Boer forces in the attack upon Rensburg gives further particulars regarding the capture of the Wiltshires. He says:

"Commandant Peller, who arrived first, found two companies of the Wiltshires, and began attacking in the open. Soon after he was joined by a body of Free Staters, and together they drove the British back from the neighboring kopjes, capturing all but three.

"It is impossible to say exactly how many of the British were killed and wounded, but of the 200 Wiltshires 142 were captured, and of these 44 were wounded.

"The suffering of the wounded from heat and thirst was intense. The burghers did their best to alleviate this, and many of the wounded were carried in blankets to Rensburg Siding.

"At Reitfontein the British rear guard began shelling, thus compelling the Federals to leave the wounded in order to repulse the attack. A Federal Krupp gun replied effectively to the British cannonade.

"The Boers lost two killed and four wounded. They now occupy all the Rensburg position formerly occupied by the British, whose rear guard is at Reitfontein, with the Federals close up."

According to advices from Pretoria, the Boers claim that seventy of the Wiltshires were killed, and that thirty wagons, with forage and provisions, were captured, but no ammunition.

THE ARMING OF NATIVES.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the debate on the army vote to-day, John Dillon protested against the threatened employment of natives in the hostilities.

George Wyndham, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, in replying, said:

"The Government is doing its best, in circumstances of great difficulty, to prevent any such horrible occurrence, but if the Boers attack any other nation, we are not going to prevent that nation from defending itself."

BRITISH NEED MORE HORSES.

LONDON, Feb 20.—The Standard's correspondent at Modder River, under date of Sunday, Feb. 18, wires as follows:

"The magnificent success of the plan of campaign of Lord Roberts must be ascribed in great part, after full credit has been given for careful and brilliant strategy, to the extreme mobility of the newly organized forces employed; but this mobility has to be paid for. It involves a great expenditure in horses. Those of the Boers, for instance, are nearly finished. If we are to retain our advantage there must be an unstinted drawing upon every possible source of supply throughout the empire. Otherwise we shall soon be without enough horses of the suitable kind to furnish the necessary remounts.

"The infantry under Lord Roberts have done some marvelous marching, mostly at night. Their pluck and endurance have gone very far toward insuring the safety and success of the cavalry operations."

TRANSVAAL AIDS FREE STATE.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 19.—Dispatches from Maseru say that large forces are being sent from the Transvaal to the Free State under prominent Generals. It is also said that the Free State is making desperate efforts to collect an army to face the British at Koffyfontein.

An official proclamation orders out all males between the ages of sixteen and sixty, and enthusiasts declare that every one up to the age of one hundred must go.

Typhoid fever is said to be playing havoc among the Boers at Colesberg.

NOMINATE A BOER LEADER.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—John O'Donnell and Major John McBride, the latter commanding the Irish Brigade in the Boer Army, were to-day nominated to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for South Mayo, caused by the resignation, on Oct. 26, 1899, of Michael Davitt, Irish Nationalist. Mr. Davitt resigned as a protest against the Boer war. At the last election in South Mayo he was returned unopposed.

The Globe, this afternoon, declares that if Major McBride is qualified for election to Parliament, he is also liable to be shot as a traitor as soon as captured, as only British subjects are eligible for election to the House of Commons.

COMMONS PASS ARMY MEASURE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the course of the discussion of the report of the Committee of Supply on the vote for the addition of 120,000 men for the army, William Redmond, (Irish Nationalist,) opposed the measure on the ground that the Government's proposals were largely of a permanent character. He denounced the scheme as a "miserable makeshift."

Michael Joseph Flavin, Nationalist, member for North Kerry, moved to reduce the vote of £13,000,000 by £12,000,000.

Various other Irish members raised protests, from different points of view, against the war, John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, declared that the principal European nations were against Great Britain in this war, and that the great mass of public opinion in the United States was in the same direction [Ministerial cries of "No! No!"]

Mr. Flavin's motion was rejected by 235 votes to 31, and the report was finally adopted by 164 votes against 32.

THE MEDIATION STORY.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Inquiries made in official circles here fully confirm the dispatches from Washington to the effect that there is no truth whatever in the story contained in Paris dispatches that President McKinley had sounded the British Ambassador to ascertain how an offer of mediation in the South African war on the part of the United States would be received by Great Britain.

The impression prevails in the highest official circles here that Secretary Hay understands that Great Britain would not for a moment consider any such proposition, and he is not looked upon as likely to waste time in futile efforts.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The London correspondent of the Figaro says this morning:

"I maintain that what I asserted relative to the discreet, and even secret, overtures made by President McKinley to Lord Pauncefote was true. My only qualification is that the step taken was not official."

THE SEIZURE OF THE SABINE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—No details have yet been received by the British Government in reference to the seizure of the British steamer Sabine, Capt. Taylor, from New York Jan. 4 with a miscellaneous cargo.

As reported from Port Elizabeth yesterday, she was captured by the British gunboat Thrush, and brought to Delagoa Bay, on suspicion of having contraband of war on board.

It is stated officially that if the Sabine carries an American cargo she will probably have to undergo the same process to which the steamer Mashona was subjected by the Prize Court, and, if no contraband is found on her, she will be handed back to her owners. The Foreign Office officials say that in the event of American interests being involved every consideration will be shown to the owners of the cargo.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN ASIA.

British Government Admits that the Number of Russian Troops Has Been Largely Increased.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Some attention was given to the Central-Asian question in the House of Commons yesterday. Various inquiries elicited from the Government the statement that it was aware that the number of Russian troops had been largely increased in Central Asia. It was added, however, that the friendly treaty relations between Great Britain and the Amir of Afghanistan had not changed.

Great Britain, it was further asserted, had agreed to the establishment of a Russian consulate at Bombay, and, if a Consul were appointed, Great Britain had the right to appoint a Consul at Tiflis, Russian Trans-Caucasia.

The Daily Chronicle, in a rather alarmist editorial to-day regarding Russian designs on the Afghan frontier, after reciting what is known of the position of affairs there, says:

"Both parties in Parliament have repeatedly asseverated that the very next step—that to Herat—means war. There is no doubt that Russia could take Herat to-morrow if she liked. England would need a month to reach the same objective. The only barrier between Russia and her prey is a moral one."

The Daily Chronicle then pictures India's means of defense, concluding that Russia would probably not attempt to seize India.

DENY SEEKING ALLIANCES.

British Officials Say that No Diplomatic or Other Advances Were Made to America or Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—It is stated officially and emphatically that Great Britain has never at any time made any diplomatic or other advances for an alliance with the United States or Germany. So far as this statement refers to the United States it is fully confirmed at the United States Embassy, and hopes are expressed that the false report will some day die a natural death.

In consequence of Lord Rosebery's speech cabled references to such alliances continue to appear in the British newspapers, though the view is taken here that Lord Rosebery referred to Joseph Chamberlain's alliance speech rather than to any secret negotiations, since his words were "public overtures last December."

THINK MACRUM'S STORY UNTRUE.

British Officials Say It Is Very Unlikely Letters Were Opened.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—No action has yet been taken by the British Government in regard to the allegations made by Charles E. Macrum, the former United States Consul at Pretoria, nor has United States Ambassador Choate received any instructions to make inquiries in connection with the matter.

The British officials declare that it is extremely improbable that Consular letters were opened at Durban, as alleged.

The cabled rumors that Mr. Choate might be recalled in order to show the United States Government's resentment against the treatment received by Consul Macrum at the hands of British officials are declared at the United States Embassy to be utterly ridiculous.

MACRUM RESOLUTION PASSED.

House Adopts Mr. Wheeler's Motion Calling for Information.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House today adopted the Wheeler resolution calling upon the State Department for information as to the truth of the charges made by Mr. Macrum, ex-Consul at Pretoria, concerning the opening of his mail by the British authorities.

Queen Gives a Bugle to Dunn.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Bugler Dunn, the fifteen-year-old member of the First Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was the first to cross the Tugela River, and who was shot in the right arm while running with the soldiers and sounding the "Advance," saw the Queen at Osborne this morning. Her Majesty presented a handsome silver-mounted bugle, suitably inscribed, to him. The Queen gave the lad a motherly welcome, and expressed her hope that he would have a successful career in the army.

British Give Up Pretorius.

ARUNDEL, Feb. 18.—Commandant Pretorius, who was captured by the British at Elanslaagte, and three other Boer prisoners were handed over to the Boers from Arundel to-day. A messenger, under a flag of truce, had previously arranged the programme. The prisoners had a cordial interview with Gen. Clements, and were then taken in an ambulance half way to the Boer camp.

To Request Colonies' Opinions.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, George Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, declared that the Government proposed to invite an expression of opinion from the Colonial Governments regarding the reorganization of the forces of the empire and kindred questions.

German Interest in War News.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The latest news from South Africa is regarded here as of the greatest importance. The Berliner Tageblatt says that the war is doubtless now in the decisive stage, and this view is shared by most of the German newspapers. The Agrarian organs continue to affect to believe that the Boers have permitted the British to penetrate the Free State only to annihilate them later on.

Bounty Offered to Reservists.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—An army order issued to-night invites the reservists to rejoin the colors for a year, for home defense, and offers £22 bounty to those who do so.

WAR'S EFFECT ON STOCKS.

Mr. Gage Says Neither American Nor British Securities Would Suffer Even Should Boers Win.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—"American securities will not suffer appreciably from the Boer war, no matter what setbacks the British forces may receive," said Secretary of the Treasury Gage to-day. "The same, indeed, may be said of English securities. The financial condition of England is recognized by financiers as so strong that every demand for the prosecution of the war can easily be met. Already the needs of England in the way of gold and the possibilities of the selling of American stocks by London, are definitely known, and the financial situation in this country is therefore perfectly stable and proof against perturbations.

"England has plenty of capital to carry on the war, and that fact is generally acknowledged by financiers. This is the explanation of the little disturbance which reports of victories or defeats in the Transvaal have had in London and in New York.

"At the very start there were, as is well known, panicky conditions when a Boer victory was rumored. The reason of that was that the financial conditions were not well understood by men on 'Change, and especially by those interested in securities.

"The natural effect of the declaration of war was to raise questions as to what English stockholders would do, what American securities they would sell, how much gold they would want, and where they would get it, and what the opinion of other financiers in regard to these questions would be, but very quickly the conditions became defined, so that they could be fairly and properly measured and the general disturbances of the market as quickly disappeared. Therefore, while in the early stages the war had considerable effect, now matters seem adjusted to the receipt of any news from the front."

"What would the result on the markets be if the English in South Africa were generally driven back?" Mr. Gage was asked.

"There would be no serious disturbance even then," answered Mr. Gage.

WAR BUILDING A NATION.

George W. Van Siclen, American Treasurer of the fund for the widows and orphans of the Boers, has just received the following official letter:

"The Hague, Jan. 31, 1900.

"Mr. George W. Van Siclen, New York.

"Sir: I have no objection to reply to your question whether there is any truth in the rumors spread in England pretending that the Free Staters are abandoning the Transvaalers, and are giving up fighting or intend to do so.

"These rumors are altogether false.

"On the contrary. The Jameson raid had already brought the two republics together, as it had shown the designs of the present British administration as regards the independence of the two South African Republics. And now this war is making one nation of the two States and brothers of their burghers, who before were treating each other as cousins.

"The Free State has done its very utmost to avert war, by its inward policy, by its policy toward Great Britain, now and in the past, and by its policy with regard to our sister republic. We have not made war nor even taken up a spiteful attitude after the Basutos had been armed against us in spite of the treaties, nor after the British took their country when we at last, after fourteen years of struggle against their never-ceasing raids, had subdued them; nor after the apportionment by England of our diamond fields, nor when arbitration about the rightful ownership of them was refused by England, nor on account of any of our bitter grievances against England so clearly explained by our Chief Justice de Villiers in the Nineteenth Century of March, 1897. For we desired peace. We desired to co-operate with the English to the benefit of South Africa.

"But it has all proved of no avail. Independence has been forced upon us, when the Basutos proved too powerful for the British Colonial Government, who first had made them strong, and now that we have made out of a wilderness a flourishing, civilized progressing State, our independence is at stake. For our republican treaties are only being considered of any value, as far as they give rights to England, and a new institution of international law is being invented, that of paramountcy, which applied to Europe, would make Russia paramount over Great Britain.

"The policy of the present British administration has exasperated my people, the most peaceful in the world. There was and is, no choice; my people have to fight or to die. For our independence is dearer to us than our life.

"This war is doing just the reverse of what the English intended it to attain, instead of crushing the Afrikanders, it is building up out of two States one federated Transvaal Free State, an Orange Republic, strong by its unity, and strong by the common suffering so terrible and undeserved. I am, Sir, yours faithfully, the Envoy Extraordinary of the Orange Free State.

"Dr. HENDRIK MULLER."

EDWIN FORREST MAYO DEAD.

QUEBEC, Feb. Edwin Forrest Mayo of the "Pudd'nhead Wilson" company dropped dead in the Château Frontenac at 2 o'clock this morning. Mr. Mayo and his wife were stopping at the Frontenac. Mr. Mayo was chatting with Edwin Varney, the manager of the Academy of Music, until about 2 o'clock. When Varney started to take his leave, Mr. Mayo arose to see him out, and suddenly fell back in his chair. He bled profusely from the mouth, and was dead before a doctor who was called could get to the hotel.

Mr. Mayo was the only son of Frank Mayo, the actor, who died in the latter part of June, 1897, the other child being Miss Eleanor Mayo, the wife of Col. James Elverson, Jr., son of the proprietor of The Philadelphia Inquirer. He has been identified with the stage since his childhood, when he was seen on the stage quite frequently. When he arrived at the age of eighteen years, his father took him into his company to play younger rôles in "Davy Crockett" and "Nordeck." He continued with this organization until David Belasco offered him a position in "The Heart of Maryland" company, which he accepted, playing the part of the Sergeant with Mrs. Leslie Carter. This engagement was his last appearance in New York. While the company was on a tour the sudden death of his father compelled him to sever his connection with the company, remaining off the stage the balance of the season. The following year he resumed his career on the stage, playing his father's rôles in "Nordeck," "Davy Crockett," and "Pudd'nhead Wilson," confining his tours to cities not visited by the elder Mayo. His decease was very similar to the death of his father, who died suddenly from heart disease, while on the way from Denver to Omaha with his company.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; westerly winds, shifting to easterly.

The weather has moderated in the central, southern, and eastern districts, and fair weather has prevailed from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast. Minimum temperatures of the cold wave which has prevailed in the Southern States during the last two days were reached in Northern Florida Sunday morning, when 18 degrees was reported at Jacksonville and 28 degrees at Tampa, and in Southern Florida yesterday morning, when 32 degrees was reached at Jupiter and 52 degrees at Key West.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	34	16	19
6 A. M.	35	15	18
9 A. M.	36	16	22
12 M.	37	20	25
4 P. M.	40	24	28
6 P. M.	39	24	24
9 P. M.	37	21	23
12 P. M.	35	20	22

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	22½
Weather Bureau	19½
Corresponding date 1899	38½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	33

The maximum temperature was 26 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 14 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 49 and at 8 P. M. 65. The barometer registered 29.90 at 8 A. M. and 30.06 at 8 P. M.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

HOMESICK LAD OUT WEST

Arthur Magnet Refuses to Live with His Foster Mother.

Sent to San Francisco by Gerry Society, He Longs for New York Again.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Arthur Magnet, a young lad who about a month ago caused the arrest of his guardian, Dr. Thelberg, in New York for cruelty, arrived here last night. His passage to the Pacific Coast was paid by the Gerry society, and Dr. Thelberg gave him ten dollars for traveling expenses. Mrs. Frazee, who took care of him for ten years, was eagerly waiting for him, and took the boy to her house. He was terribly homesick and declared to-day that he could not remain with Mrs. Frazee. The result will probably be that some charitable society here will return him to New York, where he declares he can easily make his living. His action in refusing to remain with his foster mother, Mrs. Frazee, will be a great blow to her, and may unhinge her mind. She has saved money for years, and has made a will leaving it to Arthur, but he now asserts that he does not want her money, as he cannot live with her. She is old, very eccentric, and lives in squalid rooms, and the boy, who has been used to comfortable quarters, is greatly distressed. It is pathetic to see the woman, who has slaved and become a miser to provide money for this boy, disappointed in her hopes of keeping him.

Arthur Magnet, through the Gerry Society, had Dr. John Thelberg, a blind practitioner, of 26 West Thirty-fourth Street, arrested on Jan. 22, on a charge of assault. At that time the boy was accompanied by Mrs. Barton of 317 West Thirtieth Street, with whom he boarded, and both asserted that the doctor had broken a stout cane over the boy's back and legs.

Magnet at first said that the doctor was his father, but afterward stated that he was not sure of this. He said, however, that six years ago, while he was living with Mrs. Arthur Frazee in San Francisco, Dr. Thelberg called there, and after exhibiting certain papers took him away to New York. He was sent to school, and he said that his guardian insisted continually that he go to sea, but he claimed that he was unable to stand a seafaring life and ran away.

Dr. Thelberg denied that he was the boy's father, and said that he had been a close friend of the elder Magnet when he was alive. He said he insisted on the boy's going to sea because his father had been a sea Captain. Dr. Thelberg met the boy's father in San Francisco when he (Thelberg) was a chemist in the employ of a sugar refinery there. He lost his sight from an explosion following some chemical experiments. He refused to tell anything else about the boy and when held under bail for assault, waived examination.

To a correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES in San Francisco Mrs. Frazee told a pathetic story of how she had lived in the same house for six years in the hope that her foster son would some day return to her.

In the police court the boy, when asked if he would like to return to Mrs. Frazee, said that it was his fondest wish, and that he had endured all the alleged hardship in the hope that he could some time accumulate enough money to get to San Francisco.

REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETS.

Vacancies in Executive Committee Filled—Resolutions on Legislation.

There was a large attendance last night at the stated meeting of the Republican Club, when many important matters were considered. Ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott presided.

M. C. Adams, Leopold Stern, Dr. E. F. Brush, and Capt. Henry Melville were chosen to fill vacancies on the Executive Committee. John Sabine Smith, who declared he was not a candidate, was pitted against Mr. Melville, and was beaten.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted urging the passage by the Legislature and approval by the Governor of the Lewis bill, repealing the Horton boxing law; opposing the Martin bill repealing the law regulating the registration of inmates of lodging houses, and favoring the proposed amendments to the city charter relative to the administration of the public schools.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:05 A. M.—482 and 485 Central Park West; Bird and Robinson; damage, $25,000.

1:05 A. M.—481 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Aribant; damage slight.

5:35 A. M.—114 to 130 West Fifty-first Street; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage, $75,000.

10:20 A. M.—665 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street; Thomas Carr; damage, $35.

10:45 A. M.—104 Delancey Street; Louis Salensky; damage, $10.

10:50 A. M.—471 Pearl Street; James Mead; damage, $100.

11:45 A. M.—1,800 Boston Avenue; David Jackson; damage slight.

11:45 A. M.—154 Ridge Street; Jennie Falb; damage, $10.

1:45 P. M.—434 West Fifty-sixth Street; unknown; damage, $50.

2:10 P. M.—222 East Eighty-sixth Street; John Male; damage, $10.

4:00 P. M.—168 Church Street; Jackson Brothers; damage, $50.

5:10 P. M.—80 Suffolk Street; unknown; damage slight.

5:15 P. M.—246 Eighth Avenue; B. T. Smith; damage, $15.

6:30 P. M.—140 William Street; A. C. Cabrine; damage, $5.

8:45 P. M.—Thirty-fifth Street and North River; New York Central Railroad and W. J. Hoffman; damage, $10,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Robert C. Pruyn, Albany; E. G. Buckner, Owensborough, Ky.

CAMBRIDGE—R. G. Fessenden, Boston.

HOLLAND—Medill McCormick, Chicago; B. F. Dillingham, Honolulu; Col. William G. Rice, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-United States Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse.

MANHATTAN—The Rev. George A. Strong, Brockton, Mass.; W. Cameron Forbes, Boston.

ASTOR—Capt. Corbin da Grace, Brazilian Navy.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Mayor J. H. Manning, Albany.

ALBEMARLE—Engineer C. R. Roelker, United States Navy; State Senator Frank M. Higgins, Olean.

HOFFMAN—Jockey J. Reiff, London.

GILSEY—W. H. Young, Spokane; ex-Mayor John Boyd Thacher, Albany; William McDermott, Salt Lake City.

IMPERIAL—Senator W. E. Mason, Illinois.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 19.—A five-story brick building at 46 Harrison Street, used as a stable by Gibbons & Pinkett, Armour & Co.'s agents, was destroyed by fire to-day. Forty horses perished. The loss is $50,000, covered by insurance.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The rear portion of the Crocker Saw Factory was burned to-day. The damage was heavy. The New York Central Storage and Elevator Company's buildings were slightly damaged.

ENFIELD, Mass., Feb. 19.—Five business blocks were burned this morning, with a loss of about $40,000. The blocks were owned by C. D. Haskell, E. & W. F. Howe, H. H. Barlow, C. W. Felton, and I. N. Baster.

PAWTUCKET R. I., Feb. 19.—The old Ingraham Mill, on the east bank of the Pawtucket, near the East Providence line, was destroyed by fire this morning, entailing a loss of about $140,000 to the Charlton Manufacturing Company, the occupants.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

Senate Democrats Ratify Their Action in Declaring Goebel Governor—Carter and Marshall Clash.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 19.—The impression that the contest over the Governorship will not be ended till it is fought to a finish in the courts is not lessened by the action taken by the Democratic Senators in their session to-day ratifying their former action by which Senator Goebel was declared Governor.

The Republicans who spoke for Gov. Taylor said that he would not recognize as legal the proceedings taken to-day, and which, it is anticipated, will be duplicated in the House to-morrow, but has told them that he looks upon these proceedings as illegal, and will not quit the fight until the whole matter is passed upon in the court of last resort.

Gov. Taylor's position is that, the former proceedings being void, the ratification to-day gives them no legal vitality; that the legal presiding officer, Lieut. Gov. Marshall, had declared the session adjourned when the vote in question was taken, and that the vote should have been taken by yeas and nays, as in the case of a bill or joint resolution.

Negotiations to settle the conflict between Lieut. Gov. Marshall and Senator Carter over the chair in the Senate went on again this afternoon, but no agreement has been reached so far. There is talk among the Democratic Senators to-night of voting on the ratification resolutions to-morrow in the Senate by yeas and nays. These resolutions to-day received the support of twenty-one Senators, two more than a quorum.

The Democrats had a session of the Senate at 9 o'clock with President pro tem. Carter presiding, and adjourned to meet again at 1:30. The Republicans adjourned Saturday to meet at 11 o'clock, and the Democrats adopted this move to get possession of the chamber first. The Senate convened at 10:30 o'clock, both Carter and Marshall presiding. The Republicans, recognizing Marshall, adjourned after prayer, and, led by Lieut. Gov. Marshall, left the hall. The Democratic Senators, recognizing President pro tem. Carter, paid no attention to the Republican proceedings and continued in session.

After the Republicans left the Democrats adopted a motion by Senator Allen of Lexington to ratify and reaffirm the former action of the Senate by which Goebel was declared Governor. This prevailed on a viva voce vote, nobody making a demand for the yeas and nays. Senator Triplett, anti-Goebel Democrat, voted with the Democrats for the purpose of making a quorum.

The House convened at noon, Speaker Trimble presiding. Mr. Hickman (Dem.) demanded a roll call to ascertain the presence of a quorum. The Republicans did not answer to their names, and only 53 out of the 60 Democrats were present. The contest matter was not taken up.

Suspects Taken to Frankfort.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19.—Harlan Whittaker and James Sutton, suspected of connection with the assassination of Gov. Goebel, were taken to Frankfort this afternoon. They were handcuffed and shackled together. Sutton seemed undisturbed over the removal to Frankfort, but Whittaker betrayed anxiety and expressed apprehension that he would not be given protection by the officers there.

MR. MURPHY AS A HARMONIZER.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy came up to-night from New York and talked with a few of his friends before going to his home, in Troy. Democratic politicians say that Mr. Murphy has recently talked with the party leaders in Kings County and has made an effort to put an end to the factional differences existing there between Hugh McLaughlin and State Senator Coffey.

According to some of his friends Mr. Murphy wants to restore harmony in the ranks of the Kings County Democracy in order to preserve an unbroken front in the coming Presidential campaign. Mr. Murphy is reported to favor a truce between the McLaughlin-Coffey forces, and the friends of the latter assert that as a result of Mr. Murphy's good offices, Senator Coffey will be renominated next Fall for the Senate.

Mr. Murphy is also interested in the Herrick-Bowe fight in this county, and it is said that he will probably succeed in restoring harmony in Albany. Mr. Murphy is credited with a desire to have one of the delegates at large from this State to the next Democratic National Convention.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. L. Heugge, millinery, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Miller Brothers, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. D. Varnell, shoes; Colonnade Hotel.

Smith, Bridgman & Co., Flint, Mich.; W. O. Smith, carpets and shoes; St. Denis Hotel.

Hanson, C. B., & Co., Gallipolis, Ohio; C. B. Hanson, notions and furnishing goods; Miss M. Summers, millinery; St. George Hotel.

Murray, Blanchard, Young & Co., Providence, R. I.; H. A. Young, stationery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. A. Heckert, crockery, 396 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Huthnance & Rountree, Macon, Ga.; E. D. Huthnance, notions and furnishing goods; Continental Hotel.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. P. Donahoe, domestics and wash goods, 115 Worth Street.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; H. C. O'Neil, housefurnishing goods, 56 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Houston, notions, 104 Worth Street.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; P. Caspary, millinery; 450 Broome Street; Holland House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. S. Applegate, furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. H. Augert, leather goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Siefert, L. D., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; P. N. Siefert, millinery and ribbons; Belvedere House.

Lahr, Bacon & Co., The, Evansville, Ind.; Miss Becker, cloaks and suits; 62 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Jones Brothers, Jackson, Miss.; R. E. Kennington, notions and furnishing goods; 654 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Strauss, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; G. W. Bennett, dress goods; 196 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. Morrisey, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. W. Nevin, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Bee Hive, The, Columbus, Ga.; L. Lowenberg, dry goods; 513 Broadway.

Kinnane Brothers, Springfield, Ohio; E. Kinnane, cloaks, suits, and waists; M. T. Feakin, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Marshall Dry Goods Company, Marshall, Texas; C. H. Ray, dry goods; 513 Broadway.

Levich, S., & Co., Onawa, Iowa; S. Levich, dry goods; 513 Broadway.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Clark, carpets, white goods, and upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Falan, dress goods; 55 Franklin Street.

Strauss Brothers & Miller, Cleveland, Ohio; I. Strauss, notions and furnishing goods; 376 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss K. Maloney, millinery; Miss A. Mansfield, ladies' and infants' wear; 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Cromwell, domestics; 104 Worth Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. A. Parrott, millinery; Mr. Brydon, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; T. Moffitt, hosiery; 57 White Street.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, furs; Hotel Albert.

Schipper & Block Co., Peoria, Ill.; F. L. Block, dry goods; W. Schwentzer, furnishing goods and laces; C. Mesberoth, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Schroeder, M., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; M. Schuderer, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. B. Grant, dry goods; R. M. Wallace, notions; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bausher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, dress goods, cloaks, and notions; Miss A. Brown, millinery; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. B. Witter, dry goods; 236 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Trankla, Charles, & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. Trankla, general buyer; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gordon & Ferguson, St. Paul, Minn.; O. W. Gordon, hats and caps; Holland House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods and linings; F. E. Mack, domestics, linens, and white goods; W. W. Everett, housefurnishing goods, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions, 52 Franklin Street.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Miss R. Colman, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, jr., collars and cuffs, 539 Broadway, St. Denis Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; A. H. Bichley, laces; 377 Broadway.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Walsh, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway.

Thompson, M. F., Binghamton, N. Y.; dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Powers, hosiery; 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mendelson, Bloom & Co., Houston, Texas; J. Bloom, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

May Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio; P. J. Dolt, furnishing goods, laces, white goods; E. C. Martin, silks; Hotel

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD

Plan to Fund Its Floating Debt Officially Announced.

A MORTGAGE OF $25,000,000

James R. Keene's Connection with the Road — Metropolitan Does Not Want the Property.

The floating debt of the Third Avenue Railroad, it was officially announced yesterday, is to be funded. There is much speculation in Wall Street as to whether or not the negotiations for the funding of this $20,000,000 of notes (held mainly by financial institutions) are to come to naught, as did those in which Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were interested, or are to progress till contracts are actually signed. The counsel for the road reports progress.

While those in charge of the interests of the road absolutely refuse to discuss their plans, it has been learned that they intend to fund the debt in a mortgage bond issue, although it has hitherto been the policy of the Third Avenue to avoid funded debt unless compelled to assume it. But, it is pointed out, new hands have taken up the reins of control. James R. Keene became interested in it some time ago when Henry Hart had to part with some of his holdings, and his voice is now prominent in the counsels of the company. It is planned to issue a mortgage of $25,000,000 and use $5,000,000 of it to extinguish the present first mortgage on the old Third Avenue bond proper, and the other $20,000,000 to pay off the floating debt. These bonds are to be offered to the stockholders at par, or, if need be, as low as 90, it is said. Of course if they were sold at 90 a portion of the floating debt would remain to be cared for in another way. If the stockholders cannot take them the promoters of the plan are positive, it is said, of being able to place them with a prominent banking house, or syndicate headed by such a house. This project must yet be ratified by the Directors, if it is to go through, and it may be altered. But it is what those who are directing affairs on behalf of the road now have in mind.

The connection of James R. Keene with the road is said to be substantially this: At the time of the panic, last December, Henry Hart was in need of financial aid, it is said, and there was danger that his holdings of 52,000 shares of Third Avenue stock would be dumped upon the market in his effort to realize money, thereby depressing the market value of the security most undesirably. A syndicate was formed to avert this catastrophe, or, as it was put then, "to protect Mr. Hart's interests in case of an accident, such as his death." Of this syndicate, Mr. Keene was a prominent member. It bought $3,000,000 of the stock at par, though the stock was then selling 20 points above that figure, and advanced Mr. Hart $2,000,000 in addition, taking as collateral 20,000 more shares. The interest on this loan was 6 per cent., and besides this the syndicate had a call on this stock at 125, good for a year. J. S. Bache & Co. handled the deal for the syndicate, it is said, and most of the stock sold by Mr. Hart now stands, it is believed, in their name, though they are also credited with having sold some of it in the open market.

MR. KEENE'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Keene made this statement yesterday for publication.

"I have loaned some money on Third Avenue stock at par, but I never bought or sold 100 shares of it in my life. The stock at par is different from what it was at 240. The company's indebtedness, I admit, is somewhat greater than I believed at the time I advanced the money."

The fact that Mr. Keene was interested in the negotiations centring about Third Avenue has been for some time common talk in the Street, and it is now alleged that the speculative public has been a good deal at sea in believing that the Standard Oil interests were in it. Mr. Keene's connection with the affair was not news to the protective committee of Third Avenue noteholders, and it will not influence their action particularly, it is said. All they want is to get their claims paid, and they are disposed to rest on their oars, they say, as long as the chance of getting paid is fairly good. Meanwhile a goodly number of claimholders have put themselves in touch with the committee. No definite plan has been adopted as yet, it is said, and the claimholders are not, therefore, expressing themselves as either willing or unwilling to submit their interests to the committe. They are simply waiting to see what will be done, they say.

In connection with the current statement that Mr. Curtiss, the new Third Avenue Treasurer, does not really represent Standard Oil at all, a report is going the rounds to the effect that John Beaver, the old Treasurer, never resigned at all. Mr. Curtiss's name, it is said, was sent to the Third Avenue Directors, when the syndicate in which Mr. Keene figured bought the Hart stock, and the Third Avenue Directors hastened to elect him without taking the trouble to first get the resignation of the man who held the office. Mr. Beaver quietly acquiesced and took the post of Auditor and Assistant Treasurer, it is said without ever troubling to resign the old place.

Thomas F. Ryan issued this statement yesterday:

"The intimation that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, or any one connected with its management or control, proposes to take any part in the affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad Company is absolutely false, and those who helped spread the story know it to be so."

MR. VREELAND'S DENIAL.

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Company, also made a statement last night concerning the report that his company was interested in the purchase of the Third Avenue Railroad.

"I have been persistently denying," he said, "for the past five years statements that we had bought, or would ultimately buy, the control of the Third Avenue Railroad. Notwithstanding these repeated denials, the story is again revived, and the persistence of it seems to have convinced a number of people that there is some truth in it. Since its last revival I have been approached by personal friends and business men who are interested in that property, most of them, as they tell me, because they have been led to believe that we would ultimately take it over. I think it is due to them and the public generally to add to my present formal denial of this report the reasons why we do not intend to acquire any interest in the Third Avenue property.

"We do not purchase roads the net earnings of which are not sufficient to pay the interest on their debt, nor have we ever bought a property that gave no prospect of future development. The ownership of a fully developed railroad, doing all the business for which it has facilities, and that must earn the interest, before stock dividends are to be thought of, on a debt of over $30,000,000, at which figures the bankers place the company's engagements, is not attractive.

ON THIRD AVENUE DEVELOPMENT.

"The Third Avenue property is fully developed and has been for the past six years, its recent change from cable to electric traction being only an effort to reduce the cost of operation. Its future growth depends upon the development of its local lines elsewhere than on Third Avenue. In all the franchises that we acquired, improved, and merged into the Metropolitan system the development has been unprecedented and is still going on.

"In examining the various railway properties in New York prior to perfecting plans for converting our own lines to electrical traction and having in mind the future growth of the transportation business on Manhattan Island, the territory to which we have restricted ourselves, I made up my mind that neither the roads now constituting what is called the Third Avenue system nor the Third Avenue line itself was necessary to our development, and I have never had any reason to alter that opinion, which recent events have proved was amply justified. To the east and west of the main line itself and only a block distance we paralleled it from the Harlem River south, and elsewhere we are on parallel streets distributing universal transfers over the whole system."

Senator Lodge's Mother Dead.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Mrs. Annie E. Lodge, mother of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, died at her Beacon Street home, in this city, today. She was seventy-nine years of age. Death was caused by heart failure. Mrs. Lodge had been a sufferer from heart trouble for some time. She was the daughter of Henry Cabot and the granddaughter of George Cabot. Her husband, John Ellerton Lodge, died in September, 1882. Mrs. Lodge is survived by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Mrs. George Abbott James.

THE STEINWAY DIVORCE.

Mr. Recknagel Makes a Statement—Conflicts with William Steinway's Deed of Gift.

A discrepancy involving the date of Mrs. Recknagel's divorce from the late George Steinway appears as between a statement made yesterday by Carl L. Recknagel, Jr., the former Mrs. Steinway's second husband, and allegations in papers filed by Mrs. Recknagel in her suit to compel the executors of the estate of William Steinway to pay her $7,500 a year. This is alleged to be in pursuance of an agreement made with her late father-in-law after the separation from her first husband.

Mr. Recknagel, who is a coffee broker at 112 Wall Street, said that his wife obtained a divorce from George Steinway in Dakota during the Summer of 1895, and that he had married Mrs. Steinway in the following December. The wedding took place at St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder performing the ceremony. According to Mr. Recknagel the wedding was public and announcements appeared in the papers. William Steinway was invited and sent a wedding gift.

The deed of gift filed in the suit by Mrs. Recknagel, by which William Steinway, as alleged, agreed to give her an aggregate sum of $130,000 for the support and education of her three children, is dated June 24, 1896, and is made to her not as Mrs. Recknagel, but as Ottilie C. Steinway, wife of George Steinway.

Regarding the statement made in court Saturday by counsel for the executors that they had no legal knowledge of Mrs. Steinway's divorce and remarriage, and their request that they be informed of the facts, Mr. Recknagel said:

"I am surprised at any such demands. Our friends, and, I believe, the Steinways, knew all about the wedding, and they surely knew of the divorce, as William Steinway was always in sympathy with my wife over the separation from George Steinway."

Charles H. Steinway and Louis Von Bernuth, two of the executors under the will of William Steinway, said yesterday afternoon that they had not known when or where Mrs. Recknagel had obtained a divorce from George Steinway, and while they had heard of her marriage to Mr. Recknagel they did not know when or where it had taken place.

"TOM" GOULD IS DEAD.

End of a Man Notorious in His Day as a Keeper of Places of Ill-Repute.

Tom Gould, once one of the notorious characters of New York, died at his home, at 712 Ninth Avenue, Sunday night, from paralysis. This last was the third stroke that he had sustained in a year. Just before his death Father Roach of the Church of the Sacred Heart, in West Fifty-first Street, administered the last rites of the Church. Gould was forty-seven years old.

Tom Gould was born in this city, and in early life was a prizefighter. Even as a young man he was associated with persons of ill-repute, and about eighteen years ago he began business as a divekeeper in West Thirty-first Street, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway, at the time that Captain, afterward Inspector, Williams first gave the district the appellation of "the Tenderloin," a name which it has since borne. When he ran the Sans Souci he was a handsome man of his type, big chested, lithe limbed, and noted for a flowing blonde mustache. He had the reputation then of being well off and liberal with his money, and his resort, surrounded by places run by "Shang" Draper and others of his class, was a rendezvous of some of the worst characters in New York.

When these places were wiped out Gould drifted about for a while, and became the reputed manager of several other like resorts. The police closed him up repeatedly, and he finally opened a dive worse than his others in the basement at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. This prospered until Woogan, the ostensible manager of the place, was killed there, when the police closed it up. Gould then attempted to run a saloon on Twenty-fourth Street, near Sixth Avenue, but this did not last long, his creditors and the police descending upon him at about the same time. After that the ex-divekeeper went rapidly to ruin.

He was arrested in a civil action, and after examination in supplementary proceedings, was put in Ludlow Street Jail, from which he obtained his release on the plea that he was a consumptive, and had but a short time to live. He tried his hand at the old business of divekeeping after that and complained that the police persecuted him, and would not let him even conduct a respectable place. However this might have been, the authorities declared that they never associated Tom Gould with respectability, and the places with which he was connected had short shrift.

In November last, Lieut. Adam Crane of the Salvation Army announced that Gould had experienced a change of heart and would work for the saving of souls as an humble member of the Salvation Army. Crane, who had known Gould for years, met him on the street, and overtures made by the Lieutenant resulted in the announcement from Gould that he would forsake the world and become a worker in the ranks of the Salvationists. Gould is said to have gone to Chicago with Mr. Crane, and he did disappear from Broadway for a while, but he soon returned, looking more down at the heel than ever. He had been ill for several months, forgotten by all of his old associates. The funeral will take place on Thursday, and interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

SLEIGHS OUT IN FORCE.

Ideal Conditions for the Sport Crowd the Park Drives and the Speedway.

New Yorkers have had so few opportunities in the last five years to indulge in sleighing within the city that the frozen white roads in Central Park, upper Seventh Avenue, and the Speedway brought out every one who could get a sleigh yesterday. It was an ideal day for sleighing, for while there was sunshine a-plenty the temperature was low enough to prevent it from melting the snow, and the result was that the roads were in perfect condition for enjoyable sport. The snow was packed hard by the constant beating of the horses' hoofs and the smooth steel runners, and the old road drivers who have not missed an opportunity to go sleighing for years pronounced the conditions for the sport yesterday the best within their memories.

Thousands of sleighs of all styles and ages took part in the endless procession that spun along through the Park from early morning until nightfall, and even after sundown the gentle patter of hoofs, mingling with the noisy, joyous jingling of bells, told that the sport was still in progress. Almost every owner of a fast horse was out for a spin on the Speedway. They drove usually in small light cutters that seemed to skim over the white roads, but some of the fastest horses out pulled sorry-looking vehicles, out of keeping with the style and speed of the horses. Sleighs were at a premium. The liverymen were deluged early in the day with orders for them, and few of them were able to supply a tenth of the demand. The few who did have them asked and received from $15 to $25 for the use of them during the day.

An up-town liveryman who had to turn away applicants every hour explained that there has been so little sleighing in New York for some years past that the liverymen cannot afford to hold sleighs. They take up a lot of room and are used so seldom that it does not pay to keep them, and when members of them are kept on hand rust and dust destroy them.

While the cutters and fast horses predominated there were still many family sleighs seen in the Park. In the fast division were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, behind Ben Hur, 2:09¼; Alexander Newberger with Smilax, William Cahill with The Queen, Deputy County Clerk George Fahrbach with Blonde, John J. Quinn behind Lutie, William Durland with Brunette, J. W. Cornish with the wagon champion David B., 2:09¼, and W. L. Rose, with Island Belle, 2:16¼.

Standard Gas Light Company.

The Protective Committee of the Standard Gas Light Company has extended for a brief but indefinite period the time in which those stockholders wishing to enter its agreement may do so by depositing their stock with the Mercantile Trust Company. This is done to enable certain blocks of stock coming to this city from a distance to enter the agreement. The committee has now a majority control of the stock.

CLEANING UP THE SNOW

Good Progress Made in Removing It from the Streets.

Over 100,000 Loads Carted Away by the Contractor—The Work to be Finished by To-night.

The work of removing the snow from the city streets was pushed yesterday with great success, and Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle said that he expected to have the streets cleared up by to-night. More loads of snow were removed than on the day before. The number was 46,995. On Sunday there were 42,000 loads, and this was increased to 56,000 loads by 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The total up to 6 o'clock last night was therefore, in round numbers, 103,000 loads.

How much in cubic yards this amounts to will not be known until the contractor turns over the brass checks received at the dumps. One check is given for each single load which consists of one and a half cubic yards, but many of the loads carry double and treble this, and so while the number of loads is tallied by the district section foremen and is therefore known, the amount of snow is not recorded until the checks are presented as vouchers. This check system insures the taking of the snow to the dumps instead of to some side street, as was said to have been the case sometimes in the past, when checks were given to the drivers when they had filled a cart and started for the dump.

No man who wanted to work and was able to was turned away yesterday. Superintendent Sargent of the Uvalde Asphalt Company, which has the contract, said that he had 4,000 men at work all day and 3,500 carts. The carts made on an average sixteen trips. This was a smaller average than on Sunday, when the streets were free from traffic.

Commissioner Nagle spent the day driving about town and getting the greatest possible number of men at work. He said that in the Fifth Avenue district he had put 150 men at work, having practically picked them up in the streets. Deputy Commissioner Gibson was equally busy, as were Superintendent of Snow Removal Bradish and his assistant, J. L. Keller. The men work in shifts of eight hours each and receive $2 each.

Superintendent Bradish said last night that they had pretty well cleared up the up-town section, above Twenty-second Street, on the west side, and above Sixth Street, on the east side. Fifth Avenue, Sixth, Seventh, below Central Park; Eighth, in the lower business section, and in the Harlem section, Third, parts of Second, and Fourth Avenues, and all of Broadway were clear, as were all of the ferry streets and the broad cross streets up town.

A night shift of about 2,000 men was put at work last night in the east side tenement district down town, the wholesale dry goods district, and the Washington Market and Wall Street districts. It was expected to have the Wall Street district cleared by this morning. The lower east side has been the one in which the cart men have sought work last because of the long hauls. They were compelled to go there last night, however. The railroads did some of the work of removing snow, but the quantity is not a matter of record at the department. They cleaned parts of Canal, Eleventh, and Twenty-third Streets and parts of Second and Third Avenues. Where the street car companies did the work, it was complained that it had been carelessly done, and Superintendent Bradish made it a matter of report.

Complaint was made to Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Quinn of Brooklyn yesterday that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had not properly cleared away the snow from the streets assigned to it. That part of the work done by the railroad company, it was said, had been performed in so careless and indifferent a manner that most of the streets would have to be cleaned over again.

"I will see that the railroad people go back over the streets they have not properly cleaned," said Commissioner Quinn yesterday afternoon. "The work seems to have been done in a haphazard fashion. The railroad agreed to clean certain streets, and I will see that they are cleaned."

The work of clearing the snow from the streets of Brooklyn went on rapidly yesterday and Commissioner Quinn said that he expected that it would be completed by to-night.

THE POOR SUFFER LITTLE.

Few Applications for Aid—Work Made for Many by the Snow.

It sounded somewhat paradoxical when Mr. Ayres of the Charity Organization Society remarked yesterday that the snowstorm was a benefit to many poor. It is nevertheless true, continued Mr. Ayres, because many of the unemployed poor have been able to secure work in shoveling snow and thus afford their families some relief. A good many people were temporarily thrown out of work by the storm, but these have some money on hand and can tide over for a few days. There are a good many other poor who have suffered, but there was only a small increase of applications for relief yesterday over the numbers that applied before the storm arrived. The storm was of so short duration that it has not seriously added to the burdens of the poor. Most of the additional applications have been for coal.

"We have had only ten applications for relief to-day," said George Blair, Superintendent of the Department of Outdoor Poor of the Public Charities Department, yesterday, "and last year the applicants ran up into the thousand. Of course, this storm was not anywhere like last year's blizzard, but there are also many more people who are working this year."

The worst case of distress that came under the notice of Superintendent Blair was that of Mrs. Anderson, who, with three children, was found almost starving and freezing in the basement of 65 West One Hundredth Street.

There were about thirty new cases of influenza and pneumonia in Bellevue Hospital yesterday, and the patients were sent to the Island. At the dispensary about forty people came to be treated for pulmonary troubles.

SNOW FALLS NEAR SANTIAGO.

It Is Seen There for the First Time in Thirty Years.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Feb. 19.—To-day has been the coldest recorded here, the temperature being 58 degrees Fahrenheit in the city this morning. In the mountains ten miles off the temperature was 40 degrees. Mount San Piedra, twenty miles to the northeast, with an altitude of 6,000 feet, is covered with snow. Old residents say that thirty years ago snow fell in the mountains, but none has been observed since then until to-day.

The Juragua Mining Company's railroad system ran an excursion train this afternoon to a point where Mount San Piedra could plainly be seen, and hundreds of Cubans then saw snow for the first time. The temperature in Havana to-day was 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

A SHEPHERD DOG SAVES HIM.

The Animal Finds Its Master in a Snow Drift and Summons Help.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 19.—Timothy J. Smith, who lives between Morris Plains and Littleton, came to Morristown on Saturday evening to make some purchases. He started to walk home, and about 10 o'clock when he had nearly reached home, he was overcome by exhaustion and cold and fell unconscious.

Gyp, a shepherd dog belonging to him, found Smith lying in a snow-drift. The dog ran back to the house and by barking and whining alarmed other members of the household and led them to the spot where Smith was lying. Smith's hands and ears had been badly frozen, and he was revived with difficulty.

Two Men Killed by Exposure.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 19.—Two men died from exposure resulting from the storm of Saturday night. P. L. McCarthy, a farmer, living near this place, in returning home late Saturday night, fell into a big snowbank, where he was found Sunday morning, his body frozen stiff. James Applegate of Millstone, near New Brunswick, was also overcome on his way home Saturday night, and his legs were badly frozen. He was sent to the hospital, where both legs were amputated. He died to-day.

THE MANUFACTURERS' SOCIETY

United Action on East River Tunnel Urged—Bill Providing for Stamped Food Cans Denounced.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Manufacturers' Society, held in its building at 198 Montague Street, Brooklyn, last night, the matter of the franchise of the New York and Long Island Terminal Company to construct a tunnel under the East River received consideration. The report of the Board of Directors stated that a conference was held by the members of the Board and the Brooklyn members of the Municipal Assembly on Friday last, when all parties conceded the necessity for prompt action, and the latter agreed that a motion would be made by representatives in both branches of the Municipal Assembly for the discharge of the Railroad Committee from further consideration of the application of the company for the franchise.

The report said that it is confidently expected that through the united efforts of the Brooklyn members action will be secured on the subject which so vitally interests the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The report of the association's Committee on Bridges and Tunnels, signed by William McCarroll, said that persistent and emphatic action on the part of those interested in this great public improvement was still necessary and that in the future they would and must be successful. When the report came up for adoption C. N. Chadwick moved that the association refer the matter to its Board of Directors, with power, if they deemed it necessary, to call a mass meeting of citizens to be held in the Academy of Music, and thus force action on the franchise. This met with enthusiastic response and was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Legislation, through its Chairman, Frank Harvey Field, presented a resolution denouncing the bill pending in the Assembly which provides that every can manufactured and which is to contain foods of any kind shall be stamped with the date of the manufacture thereon, and shall also be liable to a tax of 1½ cents on every can so stamped, and providing also that a tax of 10 cents shall be imposed on every can not so stamped, the person in whose possession such unstamped cans are found to be liable for the tax.

Mr. Field said that this would almost double the price of stamped cans, and that, while the bill was introduced in the interest of pure food, the persons who were interested had gone about it the wrong way. He said that there were 60,000,000 cans manufactured yearly in this State, of which 20,000,000 were made in this city alone. Such a bill, if not declared unconstitutional, would drive the entire industry out of the State, and it would only be necessary for a can maker to set his factory up in New Jersey to escape the tax. The report was unanimously adopted and the committee instructed to work for the defeat of the bill.

Similar action was taken in the Eight Hour Law bill now pending before Congress.

It was announced that an art exhibition would be held in the association's rooms on March 15, 16, and 17 next.

After the meeting James C. Monaghan, United States Consul to Chemnitz, Germany, delivered an address to the association on "America Abroad," in which he said that the time had come for the United States to go out and get a good place in the world's markets before the best places were taken by the rivals of the Republic, notably Germany, England, and France.

THE NATURALIZATION CASES.

Judge Thomas Exonerates Commissioners Morle and Gilkes.

Justice Edward B. Thomas, sitting in the United States District Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday declared Commissioners Richard P. Morle and Percy G. P. Gilkes blameless of alleged naturalization irregularities, in connection with which the Federal Grand Jury handed up a presentment on Feb. 6.

Judge Thomas replied to this presentment from the bench, reading from a document which was ordered to be placed on record as part of the proceedings of the court. He explained the large number of naturalizations taking place in Brooklyn as due particularly to the fact that during July and a part of August last year the Judge of that district was the only one before whom applicants could appear. He exonerated Major Morle and Mr. Gilkes from the inference of the Federal Grand Jury that they were connected with persons engaged in unlawful naturalizations, and, addressing Major Morle directly, assured him of confidence in his honor and capacity.

Noah Tebbetts said that for himself and in behalf of other members of the bar practicing in the United States courts, he wished to thank the Judge for the kindly manner in which he had commended the work of Commissioner Morle and his assistants.

Ex-Judge Reynolds also spoke on the same lines.

WORLD'S MISSION CONFERENCE.

$50,000 Needed for Expenses—Protestant Ministers Asked to Aid.

According to estimates of the Finance Committee of the coming Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, which were presented at the various ministers' meetings yesterday, the total expenses of the conference will be about $50,000, from which at least $10,000 may be deducted, on account of income from the sale of reports. The items of expense are estimated as follows:

Publications, $12,500; entertainment of delegates and general hospitalities, $12,000; general expenses, $10,000; halls and music, $6,000; missionary exhibit, $5,000, and contingent expenses, $5,000.

Charles M. Jesup spoke at the Methodist ministers' meeting, Frank Harvey Field at the Presbyterian meeting, Mornay Williams at the Congregational meeting, W. Henry Grant at the Baptist meeting, and Francis Louis Slade addressed the ministers of the Reformed Church. All the ministers were urged to place the financial needs of the conference prominently before their congregations, and it was pointed out that after the London conference of 1888 there had been a remarkable and immediate increase in giving for foreign missions. In the year of the conference British gifts for this purpose were $4,666,780, and in 1890 they had increased to $6,457,435, and it is hoped that one result of the coming conference will be to similarly stimulate American interest in the foreign mission cause.

At all the meetings the ministers evinced the deepest interest and promised their cordial co-operation. Eight thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars has already been subscribed, and enough more guaranteed to bring the total up to $20,000.

The conference, which is the third of its kind, will meet in this city from April 21 to May 1, and will represent Protestant missionary societies and Protestant missions of the whole world. The officers are: Ex-President Harrison, Honorary President; the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, Chairman; the Rev. Dr. Henry N. Cobb, Chairman of the Executive Committee; the Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin, Secretary, and W. Henry Grant, Assistant Secretary. Frederick B. Schenck, President of the Mercantile National Bank, is Chairman of the Finance Committee, and George Foster Peabody of Spencer Trask & Co. is Treasurer.

FIRE IN CABLE-CAR HOUSE.

Metropolitan Company's Loss on Sixth Avenue Building, $75,000.

One of the buildings occupying the entire block from Sixth to Seventh Avenue and from Fiftieth to Fifty-first Street, which are used by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was the scene of a lively fire yesterday morning. The building in which the fire occurred was about the middle of the block between the avenues and ran from one street to another. It is a four-story brick structure used as a room for cars that are laid up or are in need of repair and for paint and carpenter's shops.

The fire started in a repair shop of the electrical division, on the second floor of the Fifty-first Street end of the building, and was first seen by Patrolman Conway, who sent out an alarm and then notified the railroad men. With Starters Edwards and O'Brien, who were at work turning out the Sixth Avenue cars, the policeman ran to the floor where the fire was, and found that two cars were in flames. Battalion Chief Binns, who came with the first engine, ordered his men to drag hose to the Fiftieth Street side of the building, as the smoke on the other side was so thick the firemen could not work to advantage. The men had to drag their hose through winding passageways, which delayed them and made necessary the sending out of a second alarm.

Chief Croker responded to the second alarm and turned in a third. The firemen after half an hour's hard fight succeeded in subduing the flames, having prevented them from spreading beyond the second floor. There were 200 cars on the floor. Three of them were destroyed and about forty much damaged. The loss will reach $75,000.

The fire is believed to have been caused by a poorly insulated electric wire.

INSURANCE.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
—OF THE—
CONNECTICUT
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

To the Members:

Your careful attention is asked to the itemized financial statement which accompanies this report.

Each succeeding year brings to the conduct of our affairs its own varying elements both of difficulty and of advantage, growing out of those general conditions which affect the outcome of the several lines of action which collectively make up our business operations.

The notable adverse elements encountered in 1899 were the remaining depression in real estate following the panic of 1893, with comparatively small demand, with fewer sales than foreclosures still, something of an increase in the expense account for the care and repair of foreclosed properties, rents still below the normal scale, a very low average rate of interest throughout the year, affecting a considerable volume of investments, and, in the late months of the year, owing to the disturbances growing out of the former speculative financing of many corporate interests abruptly checked by events in Europe and South Africa, a decline in the market values of securities of the highest grade. Such a decline does not affect the intrinsic value of nor the income from these securities. But, being compelled by law to show each year the market values of stocks and bonds, marking them up when they rise in price and marking down when they fall, the process makes that item of our assets and that factor in our surplus vary arbitrarily from year to year. Perhaps a fair index of the character of our holdings of this class of securities is the fact that on a cost of $22,881,457.49, there was a shrinkage in market value January 1, 1900, as against January 1, 1899, of only $195,429; less than 1 per cent. of their cost, but making both our assets and surplus less by the sum named than they would be had the market prices remained unchanged.

Happily, all the other incidents of the year's experience have not only been favorable, but some of them give hopeful promise for the future.

As for many years past, the proportion of lapses and surrenders has been very small. The company has not been put to heavy expense under the present unfortunate and unnecessary conditions of competition, to replace a large loss of old business from those causes. Without any change in standard or method, it has further increased its business in force by $2,353,636, and its premium income by $164,328.85, and its net or ledger assets by $570,811.40. This increase, though not strikingly great, is thoroughly healthy. It has not been procured at a cost which has to come out of our old policy-holders through a reduction in their dividends and a consequent increased cash payment by them.

While the mortality in 1899 was somewhat larger than that in 1898 it was far within that expected by the mortality table, and made a saving of $523,287.

The savings from greater interest earnings and smaller expenses than are provided for in our calculations of premiums and reserves and from other sources, while not as large as in some former years, have been sufficient to warrant a return of surplus during the present year on the same scale as for several years past.

Surplus as a Protection.

For some years past the savings from interest, expenses, mortality, and otherwise, have slightly exceeded the amount annually returned to policy-holders. We have felt that our first duty to them in dealing with the surplus, was to sufficiently fortify the company against every foreseen contingency. These contigencies we have kept constantly in mind and have tried to duly estimate and guard against their possible effect. They relate principally to the outcome of foreclosed real estate, possible depreciation of other assets, a temporary high death rate, an unusual expense account, and a more or less protracted period of low interest rates. While our foreclosed real estate has in the past, taken as a whole, shown itself to be worth more than its cost, and we know no reason to apprehend any different experience in the future, we realize that while we may expect a profit in many cases, in many others we must expect, as we have already had, more or less loss. We cannot act upon anticipations of profits. We must wait till they are made. But possible losses we must provide against, whether on real estate, or on other assets, or from excessive death losses or any unusual necessary expenditure. Against serious disturbance to the steady course of business from any or all of these causes an ample surplus is the only sufficient safeguard. But this is not its only high function.

Steadying Effect of Surplus on Dividends.

The membership of The Connecticut Mutual consists very largely of those who have been led to value life insurance as a protection to the family; and consequently, they regard it as a matter of absolute personal duty. In this sober view of its true use and imperative importance, they realize how necessary it is to them that its cost should be made as small as possible, in order that for every dollar they can expend for it, their families may get as large a protection as possible. This is the end to which The Connecticut Mutual shapes every plan and method. And in order that its members may carry on their policies with the greatest ease and certainty, it seeks to give them not only the lowest practicable cost each year, but a steady low scale of cost. In returning its surplus to its members, it long ago adopted a scale of distribution which takes due and full account of its average mortality, expenses, interest, and other sources of saving. When its experience has been a little more favorable than the average, instead of slightly increasing the scale of division for that year, and so using up the small excess of earnings over the average, and having to drop the next year perhaps to a lower scale, it has deemed it far more useful to its members and of far greater assistance to them in the long run in keeping their policies in force, to lay aside any such little excess against the day, certain to come, when the pendulum will swing the other way and there will be less surplus saved; the accumulated gains of the past can then be used for a time at least, to still maintain the same scale of dividend and the same low rate of cost, until, perhaps, a return of more favorable conditions restores the former earning capacity, or, until the less favorable conditions have become so evidently permanent that a new and lower scale of distribution becomes a measure of prudence or of necessity.

It is for both these purposes—for fortifying the company's financial condition against any foreseen possible adversity, and for continuing as long as possible a steady scale of increasing dividends and consequent decreasing cost—that The Connecticut Mutual has carefully husbanded the resources from its savings over and above an average scale. The wisdom of this course appears under the conditions of the last two years, when, from an unusual, and we hope, only a temporary, fall in interest earnings, no excess of surplus above the average has been made, and when, but for such former accumulations, a lower scale of division might have become already necessary.

It is unsafe to prophesy. It is impossible to make promises. It is wrong to encourage hopes that may easily be defeated by causes beyond our control. But we are very glad that, for the present at least, while many others have found it necessary to reduce dividends, our course in the past enables us to maintain the same scale; and we are not without hope that a favorable change in conditions may come in time to render any reduction by this company unnecessary for some time to come. We shall do all in our power to that end. But whatever conditions may arise, they will be frankly met and you will be fully advised of their effect.

Commissioner's Examination.

Every four years the Insurance Commissioner of Connecticut is required by law to examine every company chartered by the State, verifying its accounts and assets and scrutinizing the conduct of its business. This company was so examined during the past year.

The only point of doubt was as to the present value of our foreclosed real estate. From his appraisals the Commissioner estimated the present value at $495,156 less than this real estate has cost on our books. The difficulty of getting a reliable appraisal in a dull market may be illustrated by the fact that one parcel was appraised at $45,000; half of it has since been sold for $45,000 cash, for less which increase the value of the remainder. We have several pieces, some very valuable, which now cost us nothing. They are what remain after selling enough to more than return the cost of the parcels of which they were a part. None of these were appraised. Many pieces on which we may reasonably expect some gain were not appraised; some on which we may lose were not appraised. The question therefore presented itself: What account, if any, should be taken of the shrinkage so estimated by the Commissioner?

A leaf from our own experience in these matters may be instructive: In 1879 the Commissioner made an examination and appraisal of every piece of property foreclosed or likely to be foreclosed. These properties cost us $12,597,998. The Commissioner valued them at only $10,638,870; a shrinkage of $1,959,128. Out of this we have since sold for $9,218,216.74, what cost us $7,788,759.68, but which the Commissioner valued at only $6,679,499.42; that is, we got $1,429,457.06 more than the property cost, and $2,538,717.32 more than the Commissioner's valuation. That the remainder of those properties will sell at equal advantage we do not expect. While some will make a gain, some are certain to make more or less of a loss from causes of depreciation that occurred long ago. On the other hand, the properties foreclosed since 1893 ought not to suffer any very heavy shrinkage. We do not know why, as a whole, they are not worth their cost.

We carry our foreclosed real estate on our books at its original cost. We cannot tell what it is worth until we sell it. Having always had proven reasons for believing it worth its cost as a whole, we have never by appraisals anticipated either gain or loss. We have taken each as it came. We could not in justice to ourselves mark some pieces down on an appraisal without marking others up to an appraisal. This would cause annual changes in book values based on mere changing opinion instead of the actual investments, with a constant temptation at least to mark up rather than down. Our present method we do not deem it wise to change.

But, in order to give fair recognition to the fact of a probable loss on some of the foreclosed properties and the uncertain amount of gain on others, and, in view of our ample surplus, the office of which, in part, is to protect us against such a contingency, we have decided to add 50 per cent. to the shrinkage estimated by the Commissioner, making a sum in round numbers of $750,000, and, for the present, carry that as a memorandum liability under the title of "Contingent Real Estate Depreciation Account." It does not affect the actual value of our property. Providing against a possible loss which cannot be measured till it comes, does not cause a loss. This leaves our accounts undisturbed, while it relieves our surplus of what might otherwise, in view of the Commissioner's estimate, be regarded as possible padding with uncertain values. So long as it is deemed expedient to carry this item of provisional liability, the balance of it, deducting any losses made on sales, will be shown each year.

The Amount of Surplus.

The surplus, December 31, 1899, was $7,208,341.59 by our own standard of solvency, which is much higher than the legal standard, the latter being based on the assumption of earning 4 per cent. annual interest. On all business written since April 1, 1882, we calculate our liability on the assumption of earning only 3 per cent. interest. This makes our reserve liability higher and our surplus lower by $2,104,703, than they would be were that business based on the legal 4 per cent. standard, in which case the surplus would stand at $9,313,044.59. For greater future safety, the company voluntarily carries a reserve $2,104,703 greater than that required on business based on the legal standard.

Real Estate Sales.

During 1899 we sold for $640,640.33, foreclosed properties that had cost $551,949.40. On some of the pieces there was a loss of $13,239.95; on the rest there was a gain of $101,930.88, leaving a net gain of $88,690.93. It was throughout a dull year for real estate.

To December 31, 1899, the net gains on real estate sales from year to year aggregated $1,808,135.44.

Property Purchased.

The present home office of the company was built thirty years ago, with little anticipation in plan and accommodation for the great increase in the work of coming years, in which we have long been put to great inconvenience and disadvantage. An opportunity offered to buy an adjoining piece of land well suited to connect with the present building. We shall probably improve it during the year by a plain but substantial and thoroughly modern office building, giving us needed space and convenience, and to tenants attractive business quarters.

The Signs of the Times.

It is with no little satisfaction that we note in some of our competitors the dawn of a long-deferred recognition of the vital importance of some of those things which The Connecticut Mutual has all along insisted were essential to safety, essential to the just interpretation and administration of the mutual principle, and essential to the best and permanent welfare of those beneficiaries for whom alone life insurance is designed, and for whom it should have a single eye.

Others Adopting the Connecticut Mutual's Interest Assumption.

The judgment which led us eighteen years ago to anticipate the great fall in interest rates and to provide against its effect by then assuming a 3 per cent. rate, was decried as a counsel of timidity and weakness. That assumption has given us incomparable strength, with great advantage to the business based on the 3 per cent. rate, and without cost to the older 4 per cent. business; and the relations between the two have been self-adjusting. The day foreseen having come, most of the companies are forced to change their assumption, and some of the largest find themselves with a vast amount of business on the 4 per cent. basis, about which there is an appearance of anxiety, for the 4 per cent. reserves on it are being reinforced by heavy appropriations thereto from surpluses accumulated from, and supposed to be held for future division among the various Tontine or Investment schemes.

Growing Alarm at the Expense Account.

One of the strangest developments in life insurance in the last twenty-five years has been the increase in its expense account. While that of every other enterprise and industry has been studiously watched and pruned at every possible point, and its reduction has been a prime and permanent aim of management, not only as a means of greater profit to the business but as a necessity in meeting competition by greater cheapness, the expense account in life insurance has gone the other way. The competition has not been by way of lessening cost secured by prudence and economy. Those companies have secured and are *securing the most new business which have made their insurance cost their policy-holders most, and are making it cost most to-day.* The attractions they advertise to the general public are not those methods of close, economical management which produce the best results to the family at the least cost to the premium payer—the most real protection for the least money—but their enormous increase of the amount at risk. And to secure this increase the attraction they offer to the individual is not the simplest and most complete protection possible for his

The Wanamaker Store

Because it isn't, it IS—— Wanamaker's Paradox

WANAMAKER'S of to-day is not the Wanamaker's of last year, last fall, last spring. And you know *it is* the real Wanamaker's because *it is not* a last year's store. "The mill will not run with the water that has passed." The best modern retailing cannot be done on goods and ideas that are even a season old. At this point we and Our Public are *en rapport.* And that's just why Our Public treats us so well by making our business grow so rapidly.

View days for tailor-made suits and costumes. Handsomest creations from America's leading makers. Stylish street suits, fancy costumes of silk, net and cloth; separate skirts, Eton jackets, box and top coats, evening capes, golf capes and golf jackets. A very comprehensive—a most stylish collection.

Second floor, Broadway front.

Men's Shirts—A Short Story If any man skips this he makes a blunder. It's all about shirts. Shirts at One Dollar or at Twelve. Wanamaker's Men's Furnishing Goods are sold at Ninth street and Broadway. Handy. Slip in at the door. Slip out again—costs but little time.

The shirt man aims high. High enough to give more shirt value for **One Dollar** than you can find elsewhere. A variety of five styles and five sleeve lengths. Bodies are of fine muslin—and ample. Skimped patterns make big profits on low-priced shirts. But they would lose sales for us—we are building a regular business. At One Dollar and One Dollar-and-a-Half we keep lines of shirts that will give absolutely the best return possible at the respective prices.

Strict novelties at Two Dollars. French percale that gives wonderful printing effects—21 varieties. Bosoms and cuffs in contrast with bodies. Every man who would know the latest shirt thoughts should see them. At One Dollar, Shirts of fancy American Percale—styles exclusively here.

Shirts to order. Standard white—cotton bodies, linen bosoms, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3. All linen, $5. All silk, $12. Fancy Shirtings of every sort. If seeking a headache examine them all. We have enough complimentary testimonials to the superiority of our shirts to make a patent medicine man green with envy.

Many men of taste and style are having Dress Shirts made with bodies of fancy silk and bosoms of white linen. Novel, stylish. Broadway and Ninth

The Sale of Clocks and Watches

The Main Aisle held a fine show of tempting tellers of time yesterday. The variety is almost as great to-day, for we couldn't get near all of the twenty-five hundred on display.

Never were such pretty, fully guaranteed clocks sold for so little.

There are cuckoo clocks, onyx and porcelain mantel clocks, very dainty and very decorative gilt and porcelain boudoir clocks. Of many only one of a kind.

Prices one-third to one-half less than regular

More striking news was the reduction sale of watches, with movements scarce and prices going up. This sale is possible because we began a year ago. Not old styles; but the newest. The thin model if you wish, and many in the now popular gun-metal. Variety so broad that you may choose what you will.

Clocks—

French porcelain clocks, $3.75 to $18.
American bronze clocks, $5.50 and $6.25.
American porcelain clocks, $4.50 and $5.
American enamel clocks, $3.50 to $4.50.
Porcelain Boudoir clocks, 95c to $1.90.
Cuckoo Clocks, $4 to $22; worth double.
Nickel alarm clocks, 65c each.
Main or Tenth street aisles.

Women's Watches—

Gun-metal Chatelaine watches, $3 to $9.
Solid gold watches, some open face, some hunting case; Swiss movements, $8.50, $13.50, $16.25, $18.75, $20.50.
Women's silver watches, $4.75 to $10.
Enameled Chatelaine watches, $10.
14-karat gold watches, $20 to $22.50.
Women's filled watches, $5.75.
Broadway and Tenth street.

Men's Watches—

Gun-metal watches, Elgin movements, $8.75.
Silveroid watches, open face, $4.75.
Silver watches, $6.50 to $8.50. Silver cases, inlaid with gold, $10.50.
Men's filled watches, hunting case and open face, Elgin movements, $7 to $16.
Men's 14-k. gold watches, hunting case and open-face, Elgin movements, $22 to $61.

Boys' Watches—

Boys' silver open-face watches, Swiss movements, $3.50; hunting case, $4.25.
Boys' silveroid watches, open-face, $5.
Boys' silver watches, open-face, $6.50.
Boys' filled watches, open-face, $8.50.
Broadway and Tenth street.

New Ribbons—Under Price

Fifteen thousand yards of the new spring Ribbons—fine, and fresh from the factory—became ours at less than a reasonable outlay. A bit is added to their prices, just a fair commission for handling them, and they're passed along to you. 15,000 yards is only a small quantity, to us. There's more importance in these figures that represent the savings—

5c to 14c a yard below the market

Best double-faced satin ribbons in 8 widths, at 12c to 72c a yard.
Taffeta Lumineuse, solid shades, in 8 widths, at 15c to 22c—value fully a third more.
Some with corded edge, 3½ in. wide, at 22c a yard.
Taffetas in lace effects in 2 widths, at 28c a yard.

A particularly good collection of most fancy taffetas, at 18c a yard. Your choice of ribbon will be neatly tied in a bow, if you wish it.

The Shoe Sale

The bargains grow better in spots, as we clean out ends of sorts. Variety is freshened by newcomers for men, women and children.

And this bargain for those who get here early enough to share it:

Women's $2 to $3 Shoes at 90c a pair.

About seven hundred pairs—a clean-up lot. The shoes are rubbed and sizes are broken—odds and ends from last week's selling; but no real hurts, no mis-mated shoes. Most all sizes in the lot somewhere. A fine bargain if you find a fit. 90c a pair.

Women's Leggings, 15c, 30c, 35c—Originally $1 to $3. Tan, gray, blue, black. Canvas, leather, cloth and stockinet. Some for children, too.

Still good variety in other lots of Shoes—

Women's Shoes, $1.35, $1.70, $2, $2.35.
Children's Shoes, 45c, 75c, 85c, 95c, $1.15.
Men's Shoes, $1.60, $1.90, $2.30, $2.65.

All worth a half more to double these prices. Fifth floor.

Flags to Float for Washington Fling your colors to the breeze on Thursday, for the man who did most to give birth to both flag and country. Many sorts of flags and all the needfuls. These sizes and prices, of best standard bunting:

3 x 5 ft., $1.50	8 x 12 ft., $4.80
4 x 6 ft., $1.75	8 x 15 ft., $6.75
5 x 8 ft., $2.65	12 x 18 ft., $8.85
6 x 9 ft., $3.20	12 x 20 ft., $11.15
6 x10 ft., $3.90	15 x 24 ft., $15.90

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

MR. GARDINER NOW FACES HIS ACCUSERS

Hearing of City Club's Charges Before Commissioner Wilcox.

COURT RECORD IN EVIDENCE

District Attorney's Counsel Calls the Proceedings Persecution—Amended Answer of the Defense Attacked.

The hearing of the charges preferred by the City Club against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner began yesterday before Ansley Wilcox, the Commissioner appointed by the Governor for the purpose. Attorney General Davies, who is, officially, the prosecutor of the charges, was represented by his deputy, John H. Coyne, and Horace E. Deming and Arthur F. Cosby. The latter are members of the City Club, and have been appointed as special assistant deputies to take part in the case. Samuel Untermyer and Senator Thomas F. Grady appeared for Col. Gardiner. The greater part of the day was devoted to the placing in evidence of court records which will form a basis for the testimony to be adduced later. This feature of the case was not concluded when the hearing was adjourned at 4:30 o'clock yesterday, and it will be resumed to-day. The proceedings yesterday were marked by frequent clashes between counsel.

Col. Gardiner was not present at the opening of the session, though he appeared an hour later and remained until the recess and returned after more than half of the afternoon session was over. His absence was noted by Mr. Untermyer as being due to his official duties. Throughout the day a number of Col. Gardiner's assistants came in from time to time and remained for a few minutes, with the exception of Henry W. Unger, who remained throughout as the representative of Col. Gardiner's office and coached Mr. Untermyer wherever it seemed to be necessary. Among the other men in the room during the day were the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, who was largely instrumental in drawing up the charges against the District Attorney; ex-Assemblyman Mazet, James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club, and a number of other members of the club, besides several of Col. Gardiner's friends.

Mr. Deming opened by objecting to the amended answer to the charges which the defense had filed on the ground that it was irrelevant and untruthful. To this Mr. Untermyer rejoined with an objection to Mr. Deming's appearance unless it could be shown that he had been sworn in as an assistant Deputy Attorney General. Mr. Coyne retorted that as a Deputy Attorney General he had a right to engage counsel, and had done so, and that he would assume full responsibility for Mr. Deming's action in the case. Commissioner Wilcox ruled in Mr. Coyne's favor and the case went on quietly until Mr. Untermyer objected to the mode of procedure as being wasteful of time. He argued that the charges practically declare that everything done in Col. Gardiner's administration afforded grounds for his removal. Mr. Untermyer demanded to know what part of the specifications the prosecution purposed proving, and Mr. Deming responded that it was not his intention to take up the 2,000 dismissed indictments in detail, but to treat them generally. He wanted to be fair, he said, and would give the defense every possible opportunity.

"Now are you satisfied?" the Commissioner asked, addressing Mr. Untermyer.

"Not entirely," was the reply. "I don't believe this promise of fair play. This is a persecution, pure and simple, and for partisan purposes."

Henry Welsh, Deputy Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, was then called as the first witness. He explained the clerical methods in vogue in his office, and was about to reply to the question "How many indictments were filed in your office between Jan. 1, 1898, to June 15, 1899?" when Mr. Untermyer interrupted with an objection. The Commissioner admitted the question, and Mr. Welsh replied that there were 4,871 indictments in the time specified, aside from those for violations of the excise law. He had written statements showing the disposition of these cases. Of the total number of indicted, 2,046 persons pleaded guilty, 598 were convicted, and 881 were acquitted.

William M. Fuller, Clerk of the Special Sessions Court, was called and asked about the number of cases transferred from that court to General Sessions in the period between Jan. 1, 1898, and June 14 last. There were 1,265 such cases, of which 583 were liquor cases, he said. When asked by Mr. Deming how many offenders against the liquor tax law had been convicted in that period, Mr. Fuller was about to reply, when Mr. Untermyer interposed an objection, saying that the question was immaterial. He then asked the witness if he did not know that the District Attorney consistently opposed the transfer of liquor cases to General Sessions.

"That's too much for me," was the reply.

Mr. Untermyer insisted on a more definite answer.

"That is hardly the right way to obtain that information," the Commissioner suggested.

"Does the Court object to it?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

"No," said Mr. Wilcox. "I don't object, but you have heard him say he did not know, and that should be enough."

"All right," Mr. Untermyer replied. "These charges accuse the District Attorney of taking cases up to General Sessions, when, as a matter of fact, that power is only in the upper court. We want to show that such a charge is willfully, deliberately, and thoroughly false."

Clerk Welsh of General Sessions was recalled after the noon intermission, and was asked to prepare a list showing indictments transferred to his court from Special Sessions. While he was on the stand Mr. Deming offered in evidence a list of indictments dismissed since Col. Gardiner's incumbency, and the defense made no objection. It was developed in the course of the questioning of Mr. Welsh that the reasons for dismissal were indorsed on each indictment or attached to it. This led Mr. Untermyer to remark that parts of papers had been missing since they had gone to the Mazet committee. Mr. Welsh said that that was not true of any indictments involved in the present investigation.

Mr. Deming then called for the indictment in the case of Ida Allen, charged with keeping a disorderly house, and began questioning Mr. Welsh about a memorandum written on the indictment. This memorandum was an "O. K." signed by T. F. Byrne, Assistant District Attorney, to the application for a transfer to General Sessions. Mr. Untermyer objected that the witness was not competent to pass on Mr. Byrne's signature. As the Commissioner took a similar view, Mr. Deming asked the counsel for the defense if he would admit it to be Mr. Byrne's writing. Mr. Untermyer declined to make such an admission.

The witness finally showed by the indorsements that Judge McMahon had dismissed the indictment, on recommendation of Assistant District Attorney McClelland, because "the defendant, Ida Allen, has married and is now leading a reputable life." It was further shown that the prisoner had offered as bondsman William Nelson, to which Mr. Untermyer retorted by showing that bail was furnished in a police court before one of Mayor Strong's appointees.

Mr. Untermyer previously had agreed to the admission of about 2,000 indictments as evidence, but in the discussion of the indorsements in the Allen case he objected that all indorsements must not be taken as admitted evidence unless particularized by the Attorney General. He had special reference to indorsements showing adjournments, which, he said, had been made the subject of a part of the charges. The Commissioner declared that he would assume no wrongdoing on the part of the District Attorney because a case had been frequently adjourned.

"Then," Mr. Untermyer replied, "the prosecution can withdraw at any time. Unless they prove their case by inference they will never prove it."

The witness declared that in the twenty-one years of his experience in General Sessions no paper had ever been tampered with, and that marks of no kind were put on them, except by those authorized to do so. At this point the hearing was adjourned until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Ebenezer B. Ball Recovering.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Ebenezer Burgess Ball, a great-grandnephew of George Washington, is reported to be recovering from an attack of paralysis. He is eighty-three years old. It is expected that he will be able to go out as soon as the weather becomes milder.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"How easy it is to forget history," remarked the man who keeps posted on the events of early New York days, as well as upon the things of the present. "Probably not one in a thousand citizens recognized in the recent sale of the house at 63 Prince Street, the old residence of President Monroe when he retired from the White House after his eight years of service as President. He died there on July 4, 1831. The house is just a block east of Broadway, and looks much the same as it did when it was the residence of President Monroe, only more dilapidated. One still sees the Colonial columns and fluted arch over the doorway, looking now like soiled bits of cast-off finery. Part of the house is the headquarters of a furrier, and I am told that a few years ago it was a billiard table factory, and later a Viennese and then a Hungarian restaurant. The house has suffered badly through its changes, and before another year has closed every vestige of it will be gone. It is somewhat pathetic to think of the last years of President Monroe as being spent practically upon the bounty of his friends, his fortune having gone at the end of his active political life. He lived in the Prince Street house with his daughter, Mrs. Samuel L. Gouverneur, whose husband, a man of wealth and high standing in the social life of the city, was Postmaster when Monroe came to live with them. President Monroe was buried in the old cemetery on Second Street, but in 1858 his body was removed to the Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Va."

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The Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars in this State are having a little difficulty in arranging dates for future historical celebrations. Both selected June 6 for their big event of the year. The Colonial War people are going to place a bronze tablet on the old fort at Ticonderoga, and the Sons were going to meet at the old Nathan Hale schoolhouse at East Haddam, Conn., and present it to the Connecticut Sons of the Revolution. June 6 is the anniversary of Hale's birthday, but as several members had arranged to attend the Ticonderoga exercises it is probable that the Sons will give way and take some other day. The Sons of the Revolution have just secured the schoolhouse at East Haddam, where the martyr spy first taught after leaving Yale. It will now be preserved for posterity, and when the patriotic exercises take place there the little house will be turned over to the Connecticut Society for future keeping.

***

Brooklyn people are suffering from a new sort of "bunko game" that has been devised by a party of small sharpers. It is the habit of many families in that borough to buy their vegetables and farm produce from men who have or pretend to have farms in the outlying districts. So the Brooklynite is forever boasting of the fresh vegetables, the rich milk, right from the cow; new-laid eggs, and all that sort of thing that are a part of his daily table luxuries. Now servants who purchase fresh eggs are not always up to the tricks of the egg trade, and to this fact is due the success of this petty swindle that has been annoying the lovers of fresh eggs over there. A couple of sharpers buy limed eggs that are nearly at the end of their usefulness in the New York markets. Then, arraying themselves as farmers and driving what appears to be a farm wagon covered with Long Island mud, the sharpers go from house to house hawking their fresh-laid eggs, and disposing of them at fancy prices in the districts where the wealthiest of Brooklyn's residents make their homes. The scheme has worked admirably for the sharpers, but there is a lot of complaint down town among the brokers and bankers who sleep across the river, that their breakfast eggs have taken on an unusually stale flavor of late and are rarely fit to eat. Perhaps this explanation of how they are being taken in by a couple of New York fakirs will help to explain the mystery of the sudden degeneracy in the product of the Long Island hens. The game has been going on for about two weeks now, and complaints to the "farmers" as to the poor quality of their eggs has become so frequent that the swindlers will soon drop the game, as it no longer pays.

***

"Probably no one but a German would ever have invented the thing, and now that he has invented it not even a German could tell to what use it could be put." So commented the buyer for a big department store in search of novelties. The thing commented on appeared to be an umbrella, tight rolled, and looking like other umbrellas with natural wood handles, except that there was no ferrule at the tip. It turned out to be a cigar holder, for a silver cap on the handle end unscrewed, and there was a place for the butt of the cigar. Through the rod of the umbrella was a tube, and the thing was smoked by pulling at what turned out to be a mouthpiece at the tip. A more ungainly thing for the purposes of a cigar holder could hardly be devised, and it was useless as an umbrella, for that part of it was a "fake." Yet somebody in Germany manufactures them, and a Chambers Street dealer has had a lot shipped to him for sale. Why any one should buy one is a mystery, and what he would do with it after the purchase is an even greater one.

***

"Lawyer Charles D. Evans, who died recently at his home in Stuyvesant Avenue," said a member of an amateur theatrical society of Brooklyn yesterday, "was the first one to suggest that Edith Kingdon, now Mrs. George Gould, should go on the professional stage. He was greatly interested in amateur theatricals, and was one of the founders of the Continental Dramatic Society, afterward the Avonian, which became the leading amateur society of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and was a formidable rival of the Amaranth Society. He aided that veteran amateur actor, Ira H. Moore, in his presentation of Shylock, and on a number of occasions appeared with Edith Kingdon in plays given by amateurs. It was to her mother he made the suggestion that Miss Kingdon should become a professional actress. His suggestion was acted upon, and not long afterward she appeared as a member of Augustin Daly's company. Mr. Evans, although born on Manhattan Island, practiced his profession as a lawyer in Brooklyn for forty years."

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"If there is one man more disgusting than that one who spits on the elevated station stairs," vehemently asserted a woman yesterday to a companion, "it is the one of which that man opposite is a type." That one referred to had just taken a clean white handkerchief from his pocket, carefully brushed his patent-leather shoes with it, in order to remove some specks of dust and dirt, and then returned his handkerchief to his pocket, after first perfunctorily wiping his nose on the same handkerchief. "A man who does that sort of thing offends me even more than the man who hawks and spits, for the latter has the possible excuse of the chronic catarrh or bronchitis, with which so many are afflicted in this climate. As a rule, the man who brushes his shoes with his handkerchief is well-dressed, even carefully so, and appears as if he should know what belongs to decency and good breeding. It is a case of neatness at one end, gone wrong at the other. How a man can become a victim of such a disgusting neatness, without a thought of the uses to which he later puts his handkerchief, is utterly beyond comprehension. Yet it is a thing that one may see done almost every day in the week, and by men who look as if they ought to know better."

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One of the advertising sights of Broadway is an Arabian who sits in a show window apparently at work weaving a rug. He has been there for a year or more, at intervals at least, always wearing the same picturesque dress, and fussing about with the same bundle of brightly colored threads. Two women were watching him yesterday when a third, an acquaintance of the others, joined the group. After the usual exchange of greetings and small talk, the new-comer asked: "Has the Arabian made any progress on his rug?" "Had you noticed it also?" was the Yankee sort of response to the query. Then she added: "Not an advance. He is still pretending to be at work at the same spot he was at work at a year ago this time. I stop every time I pass here to see if he has done anything yet, and it seems to me that he is still at work at the same spot that he was a year ago when I first noticed him in the window. My belief is that he is a fraud, and that he knows no more about weaving Persian rugs than I do. He has been at work at that same corner every time I have seen him." And then the trio went on their way laughingly

54th Annual Statement of the

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

Of Hartford, Conn.

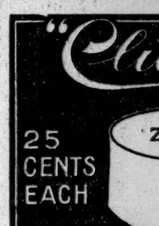
NET ASSETS, January 1, 1899		$61,807,067.53
RECEIVED IN 1899.		
For Premiums	$4,632,559.33	
For Interest and Rents	2,989,047.28	
For balance, Profit and Loss	86,150.70	
		8,007,757.31
		$69,814,824.84
DISBURSED IN 1899.		
For claims by death, matured endowments, and annuities	$4,323,361.90	
Surplus returned to policy-holders	1,265,334.14	
Lapsed and Surrendered Policies	532,667.53	
TOTAL TO POLICY-HOLDERS	$6,121,363.57	
Commissions to Agents, Salaries, Medical Examiners' Fees, Printing, Advertising, Legal, Real Estate, all other Expenses	921,844.12	
TAXES	393,738.22	
		7,436,945.91
BALANCE NET ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1899		$62,377,878.93
SCHEDULE OF ASSETS.		
Loans upon Real Estate, first lien		$26,192,657.64
Loans upon Stocks and Bonds		2,300.00
Premium Notes on Policies in force		829,945.23
Cost of Real Estate owned by the Company		11,611,937.33
Cost of Bonds		22,407,953.33
Cost of Bank and Railroad Stocks		473,504.16
Cash in Banks		856,217.83
Bills receivable		5,061.63
		$62,379,577.15
Less Agents' Credit Balances		1,698.22
		$62,377,878.93
ADD		
Interest due and accrued	$983,777.38	
Rents due and accrued	16,805.02	
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost	870,526.57	
Net uncollected and deferred premiums	340,013.34	
	$2,211,122.31	
Less Bills Receivable	5,061.63	
		$2,206,060.68
GROSS ASSETS, December 31, 1899		$64,583,939.61
LIABILITIES:		
Amount required to reinsure all outstanding Policies, net, Company's standard	$55,828,853.00	
All other liabilities	1,546,745.02	
		$57,375,598.02
SURPLUS, (including contingent real estate depreciation mem. account, $750,000.00)		$7,208,341.59
Ratio of expenses of management to receipts in 1899		11.51 per cent.
Policies in force Dec. 31, 1899, 67,649 Insuring		$160,432,483.00

JACOB L. GREENE, President.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Vice Prest.
HERBERT H. WHITE, Secretary.
DANIEL H. WELLS, Actuary.
THEODORE E. LANE, General Agent, 1 Wall Street, Cor. Broadway, NEW YORK CITY.

VICHY CELESTINS

IS A **Natural Mineral Water,** known for centuries and imported ONLY IN BOTTLES, For **Disordered Stomach and Indigestion.** Its value has been testified to by thousands. So-called Vichy in Syphons **Is Not Vichy.** Get the Genuine. Your physician will recommend it. General Agency, 220 B'way, N. Y.

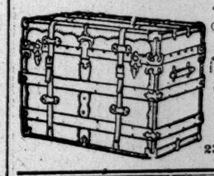
"Cluett"



ZAGORA

25 CENTS EACH

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. MAKERS



"Greatest Trunk Corner in America."

HAMILTON'S Where Trunks Are Made. 23D ST. & 6TH AV.

Wheatena

The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA · RICH CUT GLASS

ALL PRICES UNLESS THAN ELSEWHERE 50-54 West 22d St. WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD

161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

MAGIC HAIR STAIN

for lightest brown or black; prepared by George Grimsby, wigmaker, 169 Tremont St., Boston; contains no lead or nerve poison; no smutting or rubbing off; use it once; nothing like it; price $1. Sold by C. N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., N. Y.; Walter S. Rockey, 8th Av. & 35th St., 42d St. & B'way.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM.

Annual Reports—Minute on the Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt—Election of Officers.

The annual report of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was presented at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the museum yesterday afternoon. Henry G. Marquand, President of the museum, presided, and the following Trustees were present: William E. Dodge, D. O. Mills, John Crosby Brown, E. D. Adams, Heber R. Bishop, John Bigelow, J. S. Kennedy, Salem H. Wales, F. W. Rhinelander, William L. Andrews, and Hiram Hitchcock, with Gen. L. P. Di Cesnola, the Director.

The report of the Treasurer for the year 1899 showed the receipts for administration to be $146,013.76. The expenses of administration were $128,155.55, and $7,285.27 was expended on the purchase of art objects. There was a cash balance on Dec. 31 of $5,572.94. The report of the Finance Committee showed an increase in the invested funds of $25,000.

The Trustees, in their report, say that the closing of the Eighty-second Street entrance to the museum on account of the building of the new wing, which necessitates visitors going several blocks out of the way in order to reach the southern entrance, has resulted in many people who intended to visit the institution giving up the attempt to reach it. Nevertheless the number of visitors last year exceeded that of the previous year by 28,662, the total number recorded by the turnstiles being 540,000.

The report contained the following paragraph relating to the late Cornelius Vanderbilt:

"The Trustees, in concluding their report of the year 1899, record with deep sorrow the death on the 12th day of September of their late associate, Cornelius Vanderbilt. He was elected a Trustee in 1879, appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee in 1883, and elected Chairman of the Executive Committee in 1884, and during that whole period he was never absent from a meeting while in the city. He gave his personal attention to the responsible duties of his positions with clear, intelligent appreciation of the importance of those duties, and with the warmest interest in whatever concerned the good of the institution. His gifts, great as was their value to our collections of works of art, were exceeded in value by his judicious, constant, and unwearying services in building up the museum from youth to its present power among American institutions."

The gifts to the museum during 1899 far exceeded those of the previous year, and included the sum of $20,000 to increase the Dodge Fund. The Trustees say they had hoped that the new wing would be ready for work on the interior this Winter, but the prolonged strike made it impossible to finish the roof before the cold weather set in. The interior work cannot, therefore, be begun for some time.

The annual election of officers of the museum was also held yesterday. The ticket recommended by the Nominating Committee was unanimously elected, as follows:

Three Trustees for the Term Ending February, 1907—William L. Andrews, James A. Garland, Edward D. Adams.

One Trustee to Fill the Vacancy Caused by the Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt—Elihu Root.

Officers of the corporation for the year 1900: President—Henry G. Marquand; First Vice President—F. W. Rhinelander; Second Vice President—Daniel Huntington; Treasurer—Hiram Hitchcock; Secretary—L. P. Di Cesnola.

Executive Committee for 1900—William E. Dodge, William L. Andrews, Salem H. Wales, D. O. Mills, Samuel P. Avery, James A. Garland, Charles Stewart Smith, and John S. Kennedy, and the officers ex officio.

Auditing Committee for 1900—John Crosby Brown, Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, Edward D. Adams.

MATE BURKE, LIFE SAVER.

Rescues a Deckhand from the Ice-Filled River.

A brave rescue of a man from the East River was made yesterday by the mate of the Corrections Department boat William L. Strong, who jumped into the river, covered as it is with broken bits of ice, and pulled a deckhand to the dock, where both were taken ashore. The rescued man is Thomas Daly, fifty-nine years old, who was not seriously hurt by the fall into the water. His rescuer is Michael Burke.

The Strong was just pulling out from the dock of the Charities Department at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. Daly was outside the railing at the stern of the boat, and in casting off the line he slipped on the ice which had formed on the woodwork, and fell overboard.

Mate Burke was standing on the hurricane deck of the boat, and he at once threw off his hat, and without hesitating jumped into the water. Ice in small and big pieces was floating on the surface, but Burke made a safe dive and came up near the man, who was not able to make much of an effort in his own behalf. Burke caught the man, and with some powerful strokes he got him to the edge of the dock. A line was thrown to them and Daly was pulled out of the water and then Burke. Daly was carried into the office on the dock and put to bed in a cot. He was examined by a Bellevue surgeon. Burke went back to the boat and dried his clothing, after which he went to work.

Burke has saved three lives in the last two years.

ARMOURS TO INCORPORATE.

Their Interests to be Consolidated in One Company—Possible Effect of the Brackett Bill.

It was learned yesterday that Armour & Co. are to be incorporated in the State of Illinois. They will consolidate all their industries in one corporation, which will be capitalized at either $20,000,000 or $25,000,000, all common stock. There will be no bond issue. Chicago will remain the headquarters of the firm. The stock will not for the present be listed on any Stock Exchange, and will simply be held by the interests now controlling the property.

The reason that the State of Illinois was selected instead of New Jersey or Delaware, both of which are popular with prospective incorporators and one of which many thought would certainly be chosen, is because the Illinois corporation laws, while not particularly easy toward domestic companies, are very unfavorable to foreign ones. So that if Armour & Co. became incorporated outside of Illinois it might be at certain disadvantages in that State. If the bill just introduced in the Senate by Senator Brackett providing for the regulating of corporations becomes a law Armour & Co. may take advantage of that provision of it which enables a foreign corporation to become domestic here by complying with the regulations affecting all domestic corporations under the act.

This provision, incorporated in Section 26 of the bill, is regarded by James B. Dill, whose legal career has been closely associated with the formation of many corporations, as being particularly important. Speaking of it yesterday he said:

"There is $400,000,000 worth of capital in foreign corporations looking at that measure and considering entering this State—becoming domestic corporations—if it passes. It would mean for one thing doing away with the possibility of attachment of property for debt, as foreign corporations. Should this $400,000,000 worth of capital come into this State it would mean easily a yearly revenue of $10,000,000 to the State through taxes. But this capital is waiting to see what the legislators will do and what the press will do. Yellow journals and bad laws keep a good deal of capital out of the State. And, let me say, we are willing to pay our full share of taxes, at the same rate as individuals, but we are not willing to pay bribes. It isn't what we have to pay at the tax office, but what we have to pay on the way up there that we object to. The politicians know how to bleed corporations at the personal tax end as well as at the real estate tax end."

A LAD MISSING FROM HOME.

His Parents Think He Has Gone to Texas to Become a Cowboy.

Edward Winkelman was considered one of the brightest pupils in his class at the public school in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He was the pride of his parents, who live at 243 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and of his uncle, Commissioner of Jurors Charles Welde. Eddie is fifteen years old, but appears to be three years older. He is industrious, and on Saturdays he earned money and had $116 in a bank.

He did not return home from school on Wednesday, and Mrs. Winkelman made a fruitless search of the neighborhood. She remembered that a boy somewhat older than Eddie had been telling him tales of the life of cowboys in Texas. She found that his bankbook was missing, and that he had drawn his money out of the bank. His parents now think that he has gone to Texas with the intention of becoming a cowboy. Since her son's disappearance Eddie's mother has slept and eaten little, and is almost frantic with grief. His father, who was formerly interpreter in the Harlem Police Court, has notified the authorities in Texas, with the hope that they will "round up" the venturesome lad.

Driver and Surgeon Censured.

The jury empaneled by Coroner Zucca yesterday to inquire into the circumstances of Mrs. Margaret Flood, who died in the New York Hospital on Wednesday, Feb. 7, from injuries received the day previous by being knocked down by a New York Hospital ambulance at Sixth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, returned two verdicts, one censuring the ambulance driver, Timothy F. Judge, for not exercising more care, and the other censuring Dr. Clark, the ambulance surgeon, for not making a thorough examination of the woman before removing her to the ward. The woman was fifty-two years old, and lived with her sons and daughters at 249 Waverley Place.

Competition for West Point Place.

Congressman Riordan of the Eighth District of New York has arranged for a competitive examination for the appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, which he controls. It will be held on Friday morning, in Grammar School No. 1, at Catharine, Henry, and Oliver Streets, and will be conducted by Joseph Wade, Principal of the school, and Brother Arcadius, Director of St. James's Parochial School. After a physical examination by a physician, there will be tests in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and United States history. Applicants must reside in the Eighth Congressional District.

PUERTO RICO BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE

The Republicans Contend for a 25 Per Cent. Tariff.

DEMOCRATS FOR FREE TRADE

Richardson of Tennessee Leads the Opposition.

Asserts that the Constitution Extends Over the Island and the Levying of Duties Is an Act of Imperialism.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The debate upon the Puerto Rican Tariff bill, which is to continue throughout the week, and possibly longer, opened in the House to-day. Interest in the bill is intense among the members on both sides, and there is urgent demand for time.

There are many Republicans who have not yet been convinced that the imposition of duties against Puerto Rico is necessary, but as in the case of two who personally have admitted in private conversation that they have been persuaded to drop their convictions to secure the bill, it is regarded as probable that the Republican opposition will be removed and that the bill will pass with a small majority.

Democrats who are subject to the instructions of States that desire protection against Puerto Rico may assist the Republicans to pass the bill by voting for it or by remaining away when their votes might increase the difficulty of getting the bill over to the Senate.

Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority, refused to-day to agree that a vote should be taken upon a substitute to be offered by the minority. This substitute, which has not yet been framed, will be in substance the bill originally introduced by Mr. Payne, providing for free trade with Puerto Rico by the extension of the customs and revenue laws of the United States over the island.

The debate to-day lacked exciting features. It was in the nature of a long-range bombardment before the clash of the contending forces in battle. Mr. Payne opened with a general argument in support of the bill, going largely into the material side of the situation which the bill is designed to relieve.

Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, joined issues upon the power of Congress to enact the proposed legislation, and Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania backed up Mr. Payne with a Constitutional and legal argument. All three were listened to with close attention.

The bill was brought before the House by Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) floor leader of the majority, who moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider it. Pending that motion Mr. Payne offered to make an agreement by which general debate should close on Saturday next, the bill to be taken up under the five-minute rule on Monday next, and the final vote to be taken at 2 o'clock.

Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.,) asked if such an arrangement would preclude a vote upon the bill originally introduced by Mr. Payne for free trade with Puerto Rico, which was in line with recommendations of the President in his annual message.

Mr. Payne replied that that was a matter for the House and the committee to decide.

Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) the minority leader, insisted that there should be a definite understanding that the minority could offer a substitute. To this Mr. Payne declined to agree.

MR. PAYNE'S ARGUMENT.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, with all questions relating to the close of the debate open. Mr. Payne opened the debate with a carefully prepared argument in support of the measure. In the course of his speech he said:

"An incident of the late war with Spain was the invasion of Puerto Rico. From the moment that the American army set its foot on Puerto Rican soil, the people seemed to receive them in demonstrations of joy, and the flag of the United States was received with delight. Whatever differences there may have been as to the policy of annexing the Philippine Islands, I know of no opposition anywhere to the annexation of this gem of the Antilles.

"This bill by its terms relates only to the Island of Puerto Rico. It cannot be taken as a precedent of any legislative action in reference to the Philippine Islands when the present insurrection shall have been overcome, except in so far as we assert in it our view of our power under the American Constitution.

"All agree that the first and most important duty we owe to the people of Puerto Rico is to open up markets for them. In no other way can we allay the feeling of discontent likely to arise among a people who have realized so little in the change from Spanish oppression of 400 years to the prosperity and liberty which follow the American flag.

"The original bill introduced on the 19th day of January last provided that the customs laws of the United States and the Internal Revenue laws be extended to Puerto Rico. The idea was to give the producer of sugar the free entrance of this staple into the United States, saving a duty of over $30 a ton. Under that bill the duty saved upon tobacco would be 35 cents per pound for the main portion of the crop, and for the wrappers $1.85 per pound.

THE SUBSTITUTE.

"After consultation with Gen. Davis, the present Military Governor, who has made a careful study of the conditions in Puerto Rico, it was found that this action would not produce sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the Government. He estimated that not more than a million dollars could be collected from both customs duties and internal revenue tax. This sum would not pay the bare expenses of the Government, without appropriating a dollar for the public schools or roads. The substitute was then brought forward, which imposes a duty equal to our own tariff upon all articles imported from abroad, other than those of the United States, into Puerto Rico, and a duty equal to 25 per centum, of the rates of our own tariff laws on all articles imported into Puerto Rico from the United States or from Puerto Rico into the United States.

"The best estimates that can be obtained show that this will produce a revenue of $1,750,000 from customs duties, which, added to the internal revenues of the island, will produce $2,500,000, a sum sufficient to pay all the expenses of the Government, including the Postal Service, and also $325,000 for the public schools.

"The total estimate of Gen. Davis for the expenditures is $1,950,000. The original bill, therefore, it would seem, means a bankrupt Treasury, the substitute a surplus of $500,000, which will meet some of the pressing needs for the establishment of common schools.

"The remission of 75 per centum of the duties on sugar and tobacco which are now paid, means an annual increase of income to these people of $2,300,000. This means the lifting of a mortgage from many a small plantation, better wages for the laborers, more money in circulation, and greater general prosperity. It means hope instead of despair. It means encouragement to the other agriculturists who will be stimulated by the prosperity of their neighbors to restore their own broken fortunes.

BENEFITS OF THE BILL.

"That the income under this bill will increase from year to year there can be no doubt; that it will restore prosperity and give new life and enterprise to the people of this island is equally true. This will open up new channels for direct taxation without proving a burden to the people, and the time will not be far distant when public improvements all over the island will be complete, and a schoolhouse established in every community beneath the folds of the American flag.

"Nor will this bill injure any interests in the United States. With sugar at 25 per cent. of the present duties, the beet sugar industry will still grow and prosper—40,000 tons a year ago and 100,000 tons this year. It is destined in the near future to supply the place of all we import. As I had occasion to say in closing the debate on the conference report on the Dingley bill, with a beet sugar factory in every Congressional district, it will solve the question of the Sugar Trust.

"Nor does the American tobacco grower fear the importation of this 4,000,000 pounds of tobacco. It will furnish a new market for the wrapper which he produces, and will bring him gain instead of loss. We believe that the best interests of the people of Puerto Rico and the best interests of the people of the United States are both subserved in this bill.

CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS.

"But our Constitutional power is questioned. I do not purpose to go into a discussion of the dictum of the Supreme Court on any decision bearing on this question. I find no case where the question was directly involved or which is decisive.

"It is now universally conceded that we have the power to acquire territory by conquest or by treaty. I find no limit in the Constitution to this power.

"In respect to Puerto Rico we are not hampered by treaty stipulations or by any act of Congress. There has been no law extending the Constitution over the island. In this it differs from the status of every formerly acquired territory. We have absolute power. This was claimed in the debate on the Louisiana case, and this contention prevailed. This principle was affirmed by Webster, Story, and Benton and a long line of statesmen and jurists.

"But now the opposition say this is imperialism. You are but echoing the cry of the opposition of a hundred years ago. Still the majority moved on, and the American people approved their course. The Territory of Louisiana in the plenary powers given to the President survived and flourished until 1812, when part of it was organized into the Territory of Missouri, with a Legislature at that late day composed of a Legislative Council appointed by the President and an Assembly elected by the people. Here again we had imperialism, but the fathers wisely waited until this people were fit for self-government before they extended the limitations and the privileges of the Constitution to them.

"The same is true of the Territory of Florida. Only a year and a half ago Congress by a two-thirds vote in the House and a two-thirds vote in the Senate annexed Hawaii by an act modeled after the Florida and Louisiana acts. The debate was strong and furious, but, according to my recollection, no gentleman in the opposition raised the cry of imperialism against the manner in which Congress asserted the right to its absolute power to provide any sort of government for this new Territory. Nor is there danger in all this. Congress, representing the American people, is never swift to put the power of government into the hands of any people of the territory belonging to the United States.

"As for the people of Puerto Rico, I would move as fast as their own good will will warrant. Pass this bill, which even the gentleman from Massachusetts (McCall) admits is a well-considered measure from a fiscal standpoint, and gives them better markets and abundant revenue. Do not tie down their destinies to the whim of 90 per cent. of the illiterate or to the caprice of the 10 per cent. of the educated, who have known no government except Spanish misrule. Keep them all in leading strings until you have educated them up to the full stature of American manhood, and then crown them with the glory of American citizenship. In the meantime give them all the rights accorded to our own people under the Constitution consistent with their best interests and happiness.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

"What shall we do with the Philippines? First, stamp out insurrection and restore law and order. Then investigate and legislate with caution, always remembering their welfare and our own. If in the meantime the Supreme Court should declare that your interpretation of the Constitution is right, which I do not for a moment believe, then our task will be fraught with the greatest difficulty.

"But I believe that American statesmanship will in that event work out the problem to the elevation of the Filipino and the glory of our country. If we prove to be right in our contention, our task will be far easier. It will be safe to trust the American people and their representatives. We will teach them the principles of the American Constitution.

"In the meantime we will not ourselves forget those principles in our dealings with them. Our constant aim shall be to elevate them, and whether we incorporate them finally into our system, or send them forth among the nations of the world, we will vouchsafe to them the blessings of liberty.

"Wherever our flag goes up, it shall not come down without having first guaranteed under its folds the blessings of civilization, of liberty, and of sovereign citizenship."

RICHARDSON IN OPPOSITION.

Mr. Payne spoke an hour and a half. The Republicans gave him a demonstration when he finished.

Mr. Richardson, the leader of the minority, made the opening speech in opposition to the measure. "I am not an alarmist," said he, "but in my judgment the pending bill is more dangerous to the liberties of the people of this Republic than any measure before seriously presented to the American Congress. It will prove more far-reaching in its provisions and disastrous in the results that must of necessity follow if it should be enacted into law than any act ever passed by Congress.

"These statements are broad, I confess, but that they are true I do most solemnly assert as the result of my best and most deliberate judgment.

"The bill is framed upon the idea and assumption that Congress enters upon the government of Puerto Rico unrestrained by the provisions of the Constitution. This we deny. Those of us who oppose this measure, I believe, without exception maintain that the bill cannot be enacted into law without a total disregard and violation of not simply the spirit, but the express letter, of the Constitution.

"The Louisiana territory, Florida, Texas, California, New Mexico, Oregon, and Alaska have all been acquired under our Constitution without a jar or strain to any of its wise and beneficent provisions and without any demand for its amendment. Every foot of this vast domain was acquired and annexed under Democratic President.

CALLS IT IMPERIALISM.

"The Democratic Party has always favored proper expansion. Those of us opposing this measure are not basing our opposition to it on the ground that it is a measure for expansion. This is not a measure of expansion. Whether the Constitution of the United States is extended to the Island of Puerto Rico ex-proprio vigore or not, it must be admitted that when we enter upon legislation for the island, as Congress will do if it passes this bill, that question will be put at rest and the territory will then be a part of us.

"The control of the President and of the military will have ceased, and the expansion as to the island will have been completed. Legislation by Congress for the island at once makes it a part of the United States.

"If this bill passes, it must follow that it is then a part of the United States. This being true, the proposition which this bill carries for unequal taxation of the island as a portion of the United States is the baldest form of imperialism. The opposition to this bill plants itself upon this ground. The measure is imperialism itself. In the former acquisitions to which I have referred no such measure as the pending one was ever proposed, or deemed necessary. This effort therefore clearly marks the dividing line between all former acquisitions and that of Puerto Rico, if it be conceded that the enactment of the proposed bill into law is required.

"Can we not in conformity to former rules and regulations and laws which controlled us in annexations of territory do so now without violating our organic law? If not, the argument, to my mind, is strong and perhaps unanswerable that such annexations should not be made. They will cost us more if this be necessary than they can ever be worth.

"This is a tax measure. The power to tax is the power to destroy. All taxes are burdens to be borne. They are borne without murmur and without complaint, no matter how high they may be and onerous they are, if they are only equal and uniform in their burden. Under our beloved Government, with a Constitution approaching perfection, all its blessing fall, share and share alike, on all its citizens everywhere, and all its burdens, great and small, are laid equally on the people.

"The wisest clause in it, perhaps, is that one which declares that all taxes shall be uniform throughout the United States. When they are unequal the complaints will be loud and long and will eventually rend us and destroy the Government."

SAYS DUTY IS PLAIN.

Mr. Richardson then proceeded with an exhaustive legal argument to prove that the Constitution extended over our new possessions, quoting numerous decisions of the Supreme Court in support of his contention.

"But even if it be conceded that Congress has the power to legislate in accordance with the provisions of the pending bill," he continued, "then the exercise of such power would be unwise. If we pass this bill, it will be an act of bad faith toward the people of Puerto Rico.

"We are told that the inhabitants of that island welcomed Gen. Miles and the armies of the United States, in July, 1898, when they invaded their territory and struck down the power of Spain. This they did because they were assured and confidently believed that as the tyrannous shackles of Spain were stricken from them they were to be admitted to the immunities and blessings of our liberal institutions, as well as our enlightened civilization. We are told our soldiers were hailed as redeemers. Why? It was because of the alluring promises held out to the inhabitants of the island by the United States.

"I know it is in the power of discretion of the House to pass measures directly contrary to the decisions of the Supreme Court, and also in open disregard of the advice of the Chief Executive, nevertheless I feel it is my duty before such action is taken to bring to the minds and attention of members the decisions of the court and the advice of the President. I shall not assume that if gentlemen are reckless enough to disregard the former that they will the latter.

"We have been fully informed as to the painful conditions of the people in Puerto Rico by the President, by the testimony of officers of the Government who have been there, and by the evidence of numerous witnesses who have testified as to these conditions before several committees of this body.

"Shall we not, then, do our plain duty? Let us vote down this most dangerous bill. I am proud to be able to say that in my opinion when the roll is called on its passage not a solitary Democratic vote in this chamber will be recorded in its favor. All will stand by the Union and the Constitution. We revere that instrument because, while it is not perfect, for human perfection has never yet been attained, it is the best ever devised by the brain and intellect of man. It has been the hope and the stay of our people for more than a hundred years."

DALZELL DEFENDS THE BILL.

Mr. Richardson spoke over an hour. He was several times interrupted by applause from his side of the House. This applause was especially vigorous when he said that every Democratic vote would be cast against the bill.

When he concluded Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) second ranking majority member of the Ways and Means Committee, took the floor. He made a close legal and Constitutional argument in support of the contention of the majority that the Constitution did not extend over our new possessions.

"By the treaty with Spain," said Mr. Dalzell, "we acquired the islands constituting the Philippines and Puerto Rico. Attempting now for the first time to legislate for one of these new possessions we are told we must be governed by one fixed, unvarying system, and that the system which applies to the United States itself."

Taking up the contention that upon the acquisition of new territory the Constitution is extended thereto ex proprio vigore, Mr. Dalzell cited the case of the American Insurance Company vs. Canter, in which Whipple and Webster met this very argument in the case of Florida. Much argument was used in that case to show that the Constitution and laws of the United States were per se in force in Florida, and that the inhabitants were citizens of the United States. Webster and Whipple asked how the Constitution became of force in Florida. Was it by the act of cession? Was there any principle in the law of nations which upon the act of cession or conquest gives to the ceded or conquered country a right to participate in the privileges of the Constitution of the parent country?

FLORIDA A PARALLEL CASE.

"The usages of nations from the period of Grecian colonization to the present moment," said Mr. Dalzell, "were precisely the reverse. Such a right never was asserted. The Constitution was established by the people of the United States for the United States. It provides for the future admission of countries into the Union and expressly confers upon Congress the power of governing them as territories until they are admitted as States. If the Constitution was in force in Florida, why was it not represented in Congress? Why was it necessary to pass an act of Congress extending several of the laws of the United States to Florida? Why did Congress designate particular laws, such as the Crimes act, the Slave Trade and Revenue acts, and introduce them as laws into Florida?

"Why enumerate particular rights secured to the people of the United States if the inhabitants of Florida were entitled to them on the act of cession?

"If this reasoning be not correct, then it being impossible to govern these possessions as the United States is governed, we must either have a Constitutional amendment, abandon the islands, or let the President govern them. The same limitation that applies to Congress applies to the President."

Mr. Dalzell expressed his opposition to free trade with Puerto Rico at this time. If we must have free trade with Puerto Rico we must with the Philippines. These might mean the planting of immense areas of sugar and tobacco. The low wages paid would be a menace to the labor in the country.

Turning to the question of the consent of the governed, Mr. Dalzell asserted that in a representative republic the right to govern did not depend on the consent of the governed. The method of government prescribed by the principles of Anglican liberty as practiced in the United States would be grotesque in the Philippine Islands, and would bring to their people no advantage. They would be in point of fact impossible of exercise.

"The guarantees of liberty," he concluded, "do not exist alone in the Constitution of the United States. They do not depend upon the great instrument for their strength and perpetuity. They would continue to live and flourish if that Constitution were annihilated. They are the indestructible heritage of humanity."

The House, after Mr. Dalzell concluded, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to private pension legislation.

Nothing was accomplished at the night session. Mr. Talbert of South Carolina made the point of no quorum and blocked proceedings. The House remained in session until 10 o'clock in the hope of getting a quorum and then adjourned.

Puerto Rican Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Senator Fairbanks to-day introduced an amendment to the Puerto Rican Government bill extending the immigration laws of the United States to that island.

New York Republican Opposes Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Representative Tompkins (Rep., N. Y.,) to-day announced his purpose to vote against the pending Puerto Rico Tariff bill, as he holds the island should be given the same rights as the States or Territories.

RUNAWAY IN BROOKLYN.

Two Men Thrown Out of a Sleigh—The Horse Killed.

A runaway down the steep slope of Bedford Avenue from the Eastern Parkway to Bergen Street, Brooklyn, caused great excitement among the sleighers in that neighborhood at 9 o'clock last night.

A trotter attached to a cutter sleigh, driven by John McGarry of 1,183 Bedford Avenue, took fright when turned from the Eastern Parkway into Bedford Avenue. He dashed down the deep descent and soon became unamanageable. McGarry and his companion, Harry McArthur of 168 Putnam Avenue, were thrown from the sleigh and the horse continued at full speed, narrowly escaping collision with the many other sleighs in the roadway at the time.

At Bergen Street the frightened animal dashed squarely into trolley car No. 164 of the Marcy Avenue line. The horse was killed instantly and the passengers of the trolley car badly shaken up. None, however, was hurt. McGarry and McArthur both escaped injury.

Pharmacists Take Action.

At a meeting of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, held last night at the College of Pharmacy, 115 West Sixty-eighth Street, the Wilcox bill, now pending in the Legislature, which requires that all poisonous mixtures sold in quantities of less than eight ounces be put in a bottle of special design, was protested against as imposing an unnecessary expense upon the trade and public. The Gale bill, which provides that only registered pharmacists should open or conduct a store or the department of a store for retailing poisons, medicines, or proprietary medicines, was indorsed in resolutions. The latter bill is aimed particularly at department stores, where, it is alleged, unskilled girls are employed at salaries from $4 to $7 a week to sell the articles.

J. Edward Simmons to Go South.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, was laid up last week by an attack of influenza. He was at the bank yesterday and said that he had not been kept away so long from business by illness in twenty years. Mr. Simmons, on Feb. 28, will start for Florida and will pass several weeks of rest and health seeking at the Royal Ponciana, Palm Beach.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY

Under Proposed New Law One-third Would Be Made by Selection.

CHANGES IN PRESENT SYSTEM

Secretary Root's Plan Is Designed to Make Army Regulations Conform to the Navy's.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Secretary of War has sent to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Military Committees a draft of a bill that the department claims greatly strengthens the military system and remedies defects developed during the Spanish-American war. The bill was introduced in the House to-day by Chairman Hull.

A chief feature of the legislation asked for provides for one-third of the promotions to be made by selection. This is to enable the President to reward especially gallant and meritorious services. It recognizes both length and special fitness of service, and its author claims that its provisions are so guarded that only the most deserving shall receive recognition and in no case be the creatures of personal or political intervention.

The bill gives the President control of the tenure of office of the heads of staff departments, and he can, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, make a new head of a department at any time when in his judgment the efficiency of the service would be increased thereby, the officer relieved being transferred to the retired list.

This places the army staff on about the same footing as the heads of the navy staff departments. The only immediate result under this provision would be the probable retirement of Gen. Eagan, Commissary General, now undergoing suspension. In the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's departments there will be no further appointments, but by detail from the next lower grade of the line for a tour of four years.

Officials say this will give a large number of experienced staff officers to meet future requirements and the emergencies of active service. These selections, too, are to be made on recommendations of boards of officers appointed to ascertain the records and fitness of officers for these details. The Quartermaster's, subsistence, and ordnance departments and Signal Corps are also to be filled in like manner.

None of these provisions for details in any way interferes with the tenure of officers now in the regular staff departments, or with their promotions as now provided by law. They will, however, serve one year in five with such branch of the line as the Secretary of War may designate.

The reorganization of the artillery, the only change proposed in the line of the army, is based on advanced ideas that are largely in use in other countries and is called for by the present system of seacoast defenses. It insures the care of the heavy ordnance and the training of officers and men to handle these guns in active service.

The office of Post Chaplain is abolished and one provided for each regiment of the line of the army, regular and volunteer. The Chaplain's rank and pay are made those of a Captain mounted.

The proposed increase of the artillery will be made by distribution of men from other arms of the service and will not increase the strength of the service.

A CIVILIAN RESERVE LIST.

Mr. Root Wants to Keep Track of Available Army Material.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary Root has turned over to Gen. Ludlow his plan to secure the creation of a reserve list of persons in civil life who are fully equipped for instant military service. Gen. Ludlow has been instructed to work out the details of the plan, in order that the War Department may be enabled to submit a tangible operative scheme for the approval of Congress, which body must supply certain legislation.

The Secretary is very much in earnest in pursuing this project, and is fully satisfied as to its practicability. Briefly stated, his purpose is to have the military schools and colleges of the country brought into close touch with the regular army. The work of officers detailed as instructors in these institutions is to be watched, and a progress roll of the pupils under their instruction is to be kept.

President Wheeler of the University of California was at the War Department to-day, and talked over this phase of the project with Secretary Root.

After the boys go out into civil life it is intended that they shall be kept track of. If they go into the National Guard they will be given opportunity for special courses of military study and thrown as much as possible into the military atmosphere, and the result of all this is expected to be that, in time of war or emergency necessitating the sudden increase of the army, there will be a long roll of available men for appointment.

CHANGES IN THE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—By direction of the President, the following changes have been made in the authorized enlisted strength of certain organizations of the regular army:

Signal Corps—Increased from 720 to 800 enlisted men, organized as follows: One hundred and thirty first-class Sergeants, 220 Sergeants, 70 Corporals, 310 first-class privates, 62 second-class privates, and 8 cooks.

Commissary Sergeants—Increased from 100 to 165.

Companies of Infantry Other Than Those Serving in the Philippine Islands—Reduced to 109 enlisted men each, (86 privates.)

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The retirement from active service, Feb. 17, of Chaplain John H. Macomber, by operation of law, is announced.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert C. Macy is relieved from further duty in the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe and will proceed to his home, Mobile, Ala., and on arrival report by letter to the Surgeon General of the Army for annulment of his contract.

Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, Tenth Infantry, is relieved from further duty at Governors Island pertaining to the settlement of his accounts with the Subsistence Department and upon the expiration of his present sick leave will proceed to join his company at Fort Crook, Neb.

Major Charles A. Booth, Sixth Infantry, (promoted from Captain, Seventh Infantry, subject to examination,) will report by letter to Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, for instructions relating to his examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Silas A. Wolf, Fourth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the Board of Survey appointed Nov. 22, 1899, vice Capt. Stephen O'Conner, Twenty-third Infantry, and First Lieut. Edgar T. Collins, Eighth Infantry, who are relieved.

Lieut. Col. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, Eleventh Infantry, is appointed Treasurer of the Island of Puerto Rico, and will relieve Major James A. Buchanan, Fifteenth Infantry, of the duties of that position.

Transfers—Major James E. Macklin, from the Twenty-fourth Infantry to the Eleventh Infantry; Major John C. Dent, from the Eleventh Infantry to the Twenty-fourth Infantry; Capt. Robert Alexander, from the Fourteenth Infantry to the Eleventh Infantry, Company D; Capt. Hiram McI. Powell, from the Eleventh Infantry to the Fourteenth Infantry, Company H; Capt. Charles Crawford, from the Fifth Infantry to the Twentieth Infantry, Company D; Capt. Charles C. Clark, from the Twentieth Infantry to the Fifth Infantry, Company I; Capt. Charles B. Hagadorn, from the Twelfth Infantry to the Twenty-third Infantry; Capt. George W. Kirkman, from the Twenty-third Infantry to the Twelfth Infantry, Company B; First Lieut. Edward W. Perkins, from the First Infantry to the Eighth Infantry, Company A; First Lieut. Harry R. Campbell, from the Eighth Infantry to the First Infantry, Company L. Major Dent and Capt. Crawford will join the regiments to which they are transferred.

The following named officers are relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, and will proceed to San Francisco and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General for further orders: Capt. Vernon A. Caldwell, Seventh Infantry; First Lieut. Campbell E. Babcock, Seventh Infantry; First Lieut. George H. Knox, Seventh Infantry.

Navy.

Lieut. William Truxtun is detached from the recruiting rendezvous at Detroit and ordered to duty on the Franklin at the navy yard, Norfolk.

Joseph A. Murphy is appointed Assistant Surgeon.

H. T. Wright is commissioned Pay Director from Dec. 23, 1899.

S. R. Colhoun is commissioned Pay Inspector from Dec. 23, 1899.

J. J. Cheatham is commissioned Paymaster from Dec. 23, 1899.

M. McM. Ramsay is commissioned Paymaster from Nov. 13, 1899.

Lieut. Commander B. A. Fiske is to proceed home and wait orders.

The following persons have been appointed Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps: Yandell Foote, California; C. T. Wescott, Jr., Maryland; Sidney W. Brewster, Michigan; Paul E. Chamberlin, Virginia; Douglas C. McDougal, California; Albert N. Brunzell, Idaho; Presley N. Rixey, Virginia; T. Edward Backstrom, Mississippi, and R. E. Sawyer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Lancaster has arrived at Cienfuegos.

The Porter has sailed from Norfolk for Annapolis.

The Vixen has arrived at St. Thomas.

The North Atlantic Squadron will not visit Matanzas, as was expected, but is scheduled to arrive at Galveston about April 20 to assist in the anniversary celebration of the battle of San Jacinto.

The Montgomery sailed yesterday from Montevideo for Buenos Ayres, towing the Wilmington, which is going to the latter port to have a new shaft put in.

The Marcellus has arrived at Key West.

The Vixen has sailed from St. Thomas for Culebra.

The Dolphin, which has been lying at the Washington Navy Yard for a month, is to be made ready for sea in a fortnight, to take the Naval Committee of Congress on a tour of inspection of the Atlantic Coast Navy Yards.

BILL TO BENEFIT BREWERS.

House Passes Measure to Abolish sixth and Eighth Barrels—Mr. Sulzer Asks for More.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In the House to-day Mr. Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, moved the passage under suspension of the rules of the bill reported from that committee to amend Sections 3,339 and 3,341 of the Revised Statutes, relating to internal revenue tax on fermented liquors.

The purpose of the bill, Mr. Dolliver said, was to abolish the smaller packages of beer, or sixth and one-eighth barrels. The bill, he said, was asked for by the brewing interests of the country. It would in nowise affect the revenue.

Mr. Fletcher (Rep., Minn.,) offered an amendment providing that the bill shall not go into effect until July 1, 1900.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) said he favored the bill, but that it was merely a sop to the brewers. What they really wanted was the abolition of the war taxes. He thought the war revenue law should be repealed. The Republicans, he said, had promised to do that when the war was over, but they had made no move in that direction. He challenged the leaders on the other side to say when they proposed to repeal that law, which is used to pile up money in the Treasury to be loaned without interest to pet National banks.

Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.,) declared that the Republicans were using the war taxes to eke out the deficiencies caused by the Dingley law, which, he said, had proved a lamentable failure. The Republicans jeered this remark, and continued to jeer when Mr. Terry said that the Republicans dare not abolish their policy of criminal aggression in the Philippines because of the secret understanding with Great Britain, and that for the same reason they dare not offer a word of sympathy to the two republics struggling for liberty in South Africa.

Mr. Otjen, (Rep., Wis.,) Mr. Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.,) and Mr. Babcock (Rep., Wis.,) urged the passage of the bill in justice to the brewers. The latter said that the brewers were carrying the greatest tax burden in this country, paying $72,000,000 of taxes, and were entitled to consideration.

Mr. Bartlett (Dem., Ga.,) said the humble were asking relief from the war taxes, and they should be listened to as well as the rich association of brewers, who paid heavy campaign contributions. The bill was passed without division.

SUGAR TRUST ATTACKED.

Drastic Measures Against It Urged in the House—Mr. Richardson's Views.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Representative Richardson of Tennessee, the minority leader of the House, after consultation with some of his Democratic colleagues, to-day introduced two resolutions aimed at the Sugar Trust. The first is as follows:

Whereas, The prices of sugars have recently several times been advanced, manufacturers in each instance having agreed upon the same price per pound, which is prima facie evidence that a trust or combination exists for the purpose of destroying competition in order that enormous profits may be realized, the American Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey having for many years paid 12 per cent. annually in dividends upon $36,968,000 of common stock; therefore,

Resolved, That sugars manufactured by the said American Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey and all other manufacturers in this country shall, after six months from the passage of this act, be prohibited by the Inter-State Commerce Commission from being transported, in any manner whatsoever, from one State to another until the said commission are satisfied that sugars offered for inter-State transportation have not yielded a profit to the manufacturers thereof of more than 4 per cent. in excess of the cost of the same, which shall be ascertained in such manner as the said commission in its discretion may determine.

The second resolution provides that, whereas, a monopoly exists among sugar manufacturers, and in consequence enormous profits are being realized; therefore

Resolved, That from and after the passage of this resolution all kinds of sugars, molasses, and everything entering into the manufacture of sugars shall be admitted free of duty from Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Richardson, speaking of these resolutions, said: "The Inter-State Commerce Commission, under the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court in the Addyston Pipe and Steel Company and the E. C. Knight Company cases, has the power to refuse inter-State transportation to sugars and other manufactured articles which produce enormous profits through monopolistic control, until the profits on such goods have been brought within fair and reasonable limits, and when the necessities of life are involved, as in sugars, if not in all other manufactured articles controlled by monopolies, public sentiment will sustain the commission in the exercise of such power.

"In order, however, through a specific governmental enactment, to make it mandatory for the said commission to exercise that power, I have offered this non-partisan resolution."

NATIONAL GUARD EXPENSES.

State to be Reimbursed for Money Spent for Staff Officers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Tracewell, the Controller of the Treasury, has decided that reimbursement can legally be made to the State of New York for the pay and other expenses of staff officers of the National Guard who were not presented for muster into the volunteer army, and for subsistence and other expenses paid to an officer of the regular army of the United States detailed for duty with the New York National Guard.

It is also held that reasonable costs and expenses incurred by said officers, and paid by the Governor of any State while the officers were aiding in raising the volunteer army, can legally be reimbursed, whether the officers themselves were or were not accepted into the volunteer army.

GRISSOM WITHDRAWS HIS SUIT.

Action Against His Father-in-Law for Alienating Mrs. Grissom's Affections Settled Out of Court.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 19.—Arthur Grissom, a New York poet and journalist, to-day dismissed his suit for $110,000 damages against his father-in-law, Dr. W. S. Woods, President of the National Bank of Commerce, for alienating the affections of his wife and for breach of contract. The terms of settlement are said to include the payment to Mr. Grissom of $30,000, while Mrs. Grissom is allowed to obtain a divorce, to resume her maiden name, and the custody of the two-year-old child.

Mrs. Grissom filed her suit for divorce this morning, and a decree was granted to her within a few hours' time.

All concerned are well known in society and literary circles here and in New York. The marriage of Mr. Grisson and Miss Woods was romantic. She and her mother went to New York in 1895 to prepare her trousseau for her marriage to a wealthy young Missourian. Mr. Grissom and Miss Woods met, a feeling of mutual regard was awakened, and they were married hastily at the Little Church Around the Corner.

On Dec. 9 last Grissom filed a suit here against Woods for $100,000 damaging, alleging that the latter had persistently worked to set his daughter against her husband, and had finally succeeded. Another suit for $10,000 for breach of contract was filed, Grissom alleging that Dr. Woods had agreed to pay him to leave New York and come to Kansas City and write books.

Mrs. Grissom and her baby are with her mother in San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Grissom left here for New York on Saturday night.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Macy's
6TH AVE 14TH ST.

A Great Sale of Men's Shirts.

Here's an anomaly—a direct deviation from the regular rule accepted by retailers. The muslin in these shirts has advanced—so has the linen. If we followed the usual plan our prices would be increased. But we don't follow the usual plan. We cannot promise to maintain current rates after the present stock has been sold. Men, and women who buy for men, should not miss their share of to-day's offerings.

28c. for Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, bodies made of good heavy muslin, three-ply linen "set in" bosoms, reinforced front and back, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar button protector on back of neckband and tie tape; cut full size in body, well sewed and perfect fitting; sizes up to 18 inches, different sleeve lengths.

38c. for Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, bodies made of Utica muslin, three-ply 1700 count linen "set in" bosoms, handworked buttonholes in neckband, reinforced front and back, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar button protector on back of neckband and tie tape; sizes up to 18 inches; open back, and open back and front.

48c. for Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, bodies of Utica Nonpareil or New York Mills muslin, three-ply 1900 count pure linen bosoms, handworked buttonholes in neckband, reinforced back and front, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar button protector on back of neckband and tie tape; sizes up to 18 inches; open back, and open back and front, short and regular bosoms.

68c. for Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made in our own factory of Utica Nonpareil muslin, three-ply solid linen bosoms, all modern improvements, handworked button and eyelet holes, linen neck and wristbands, open back, sizes up to 18 in. We have manufactured and sold this shirt for over twenty years, always bettering and strengthening it whenever possible; competition has never approached it.

94c. for Men's Laundered Shirts, made in our own factory of fine percale in a variety of desirable patterns, attached cuffs, some with two pairs detached cuffs, sizes 14 to 18 inches.

HAWAII IN THE SENATE

Bill Providing for Method of Government Discussed.

Mr. Cullom (Ill.) Argues for a Property Qualification for Voters to Protect White Residents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—While Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) was explaining to-day to the Senate the bill for the government of the Hawaiian Islands and was speaking particularly on the provision for property and intelligence qualifications for voters he was interrupted by questions which led him to say that an educational qualification for voters was a necessity.

"Otherwise," said Mr. Cullom, "the natives, who are in the majority, might get the notion that they could run the Government and might proceed to do so."

"Then, as I understand the Senator," broke in Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) with a twinkle in his lone eye, "he wants an educational qualification so as to protect the property and rights of the small minority of whites in the islands against the ignorance of the large majority of colored people."

Mr. Cullom saw what would come next if he answered this question affirmatively and said that he could not tell what Mr. Tillman was capable of understanding.

"The provision in the bill was necessary," broke in Mr. Tillman, before he could pass on, "to prevent ignorance and vice from controlling intelligence and property?"

"The committee took everything into consideration that they could," replied Mr. Cullom, "and they believe that the provisions in this bill are necessary."

"I hope," interrupted Mr. Tillman, "that the Senator does not think I am opposed to preventing ignorance and vice from controlling intelligence and property."

Mr. Cullom intimated with some asperity that it was immaterial to him what Mr. Tillman thought, and was trying to go on when the Senator from South Carolina read the Fifteenth Amendment to him and asked him if he considered that it applied to Kanakas.

"The bill," replied Mr. Cullom, "has no provision against any race. It simply provides property qualifications in addition to the intelligence qualification."

Mr. Tillman, having made his point that there was an inconsistency between the Republican view of subject races in the Southern States and in Hawaii, grinned and allowed Mr. Cullom to proceed.

Although Mr. Cullom nominally had the floor during the whole time allotted for consideration of the bill, his was a composite speech, in which his own remarks formed but a small part of the whole. He was continually interrupted with long discussions, and the greatest interest was evinced in the bill.

At one time his speech was inter

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IS HE BIG ENOUGH?

The President has come to the parting of the ways with respect to the dogma of Protection. His position upon it has changed amazingly within the last four years. Then he tried his best, so long as he could with safety and even a little longer, to make upon that superannuated warhorse his campaign for the Presidency. While everybody else was thinking about the currency, he kept on talking about the tariff. Even when it was clearly shown to him that from every point of view, including the campaign fund point of view, it was the gold standard and not the tariff that was the winning issue, he clung with a simple and pathetic fondness to the belief of his childhood. His conservatism denoted adherence rather to a religious dogma than to a political opinion, and amounted to what EMERSON describes as an intellectual "prehensility of tail." The campaign was half over before he could be induced to give the slightest aid and comfort to those voters who desired to support him as the hesitating and reluctant candidate of sound money, but who were disgusted by the thought that their votes would be counted for McKinleyism and Dingleyism.

Even after he had been elected so clearly and unmistakably without reference to the tariff, he could not prevent himself from keeping on talking about it as the source and fountain of our National prosperity, and even acting, against the clear interests of the country, in obedience to his belief. "I was born in the wilderness of Christianity," said the eighteenth century freethinker, "and some of the briers still hang about me." It was doubtless due to his pathetic delusion about the sacrosanctity of the tariff, ably played upon by the Russian representative at Washington, that we owe the abandonment of our clear National interest by the Administration when Great Britain made her stand in defense of our interest as well as her own. "If we join the demand for the open door in China," we can imagine the President saying, "what shall we say for ourselves when it comes to a demand for an open door in the United States?" And so Mr. DAY issued that amazing announcement that the interests of the United States were not concerned in the controversy between the powers in China, which Mr. HAY, two years later, had so much trouble to undo and won so valuable a diplomatic victory by undoing.

And then came the war and the consequent expansion, and the President had to recognize the great truth that circumstances alter cases, and to make the fatal admission that the tariff was made for man and not man for the tariff, that Protection was not a sacrosanct dogma, but a human invention, subject to error and liable to change. There was no citizen of the Union upon whom a greater mass of evidence would have had to be brought to bear to induce this change of heart, and to make him confess by actions that he had been, in point of fact, "a Bourbon suckled in a creed outworn." It would have been asking too much of him to confess it in words, but he has confessed it by silence as well as by actions. He has found it practicable to write a message to Congress without paying the once sacred tariff the cold tribute of a passing glance, and he has found it practicable to recommend taking down the tariff fence altogether between these States and the island of Puerto Rico.

It may be that the quarter of the Dingley rates proposed to be charged upon imports to Puerto Rico and exports from it will meet the immediate commercial needs of the island as well as the abolition of the tariff altogether as to that island. But the President has committed himself to the advocacy of the latter course. Any temporary relief he may secure for himself by yielding to Protectionist pressure will be at the cost of far greater trouble to him and to his successors. Sugar from the Philippines must not be permitted to come into competition with Hawaiian sugar. It must not be permitted to come into competition with Louisiana sugar. It must not be permitted to endanger the success of the experiments of any experimental agriculturist who is fiddling with beets in Nebraska or sorghum in Iowa or maple sap in Vermont. The President has gone far enough now to show that he recognizes that the Protectionist jig is up. It was ended by the results of the war with Spain. The question raised now is for him not a question of brains, but a question of backbone. Has he the courage to act upon his own intellectual perceptions? Does he think that this is a convenient season to advocate the strengthening of the Protectionist wall? Does he think the American people will continue to recognize as an infant "mewling in the nurse's arms" the Carnegie works, competing with its rivals the world over on equal terms, and dividing 100 per cent. a year of profits? Does he think they will listen with patience to that other infant, the shipbuilding industry, squalling in one breath that it can build ships, as it can, in competition with all the world, and whining in the next that, in addition to a protection of absolute and avowed exclusion of the competing product, it shall be stayed with subsidies and comforted with bounties? Does he think they will stand the infamous Hepburn report which proposes that we shall avow ourselves the enemies of commerce and of the human race by managing a great ocean highway as our private lane and taxing the ships of all the world in order to pay the cost of carrying our own ships through free of charge? To yield now, by backing down from the stand he has taken in respect to Puerto Rico, were to deprive himself of the power of resisting any one of these ridiculous or disgraceful things. It were to prove the truth of BURKE'S saying that "a great empire and little minds go ill together." It makes a difference to all of us, and it makes a great difference to the President himself whether in this crisis he shows the courage of his perceptions, the strength to insist that, the moment we became a world power, we bound ourselves to cast aside the swaddling clothes of our industrial childhood.

PUBLICITY AND STATE REGULATION.

We wish all the advocates of the legislative restriction of trusts and monopolies would discuss the matter with the candor and open-mindedness that characterized Dr. HEBER NEWTON'S paper, read at the Cooper Union conference of the People's Institute on Sunday evening. The anti-trust crusade, especially among the Populists, has taken on the character of a denial of the right to do business. The attacks have been undiscriminating; the rapacious combinations have been heedlessly confounded with others from which the public has had no injury, but only good; and quack nostrums of State Socialism have been prescribed instead of remedies which an intelligent community would be willing to apply.

The Rev. Dr. NEWTON has studied his subject more thoughtfully. He does not rashly fly in the face of nature. The recent great development of corporation interests is due to the working of evolutionary forces in business. It is not a manifestation of man's natural depravity, but of man's natural desire to better his condition. The most that the People's Institute or Dr. NEWTON or the State has to do about it is to take action that will prevent the man who wants to better his own condition from using unfair means that will make his neighbor's condition worse. Within that limit every sensible student of the abuses of corporate privilege believes that business should be unhampered. The individual and the corporation should have freedom of action so long as they do not abuse the rights they enjoy. Dr. NEWTON'S view is broad enough to enable him to see that not all trusts are monsters:

> Within a few years we have the monster developments of the corporation and the trust, as we see them on every hand.
>
> This view of the development of the trust indicates a substantial service to be rendered by this organization of capital. Such service is plain to every thoughtful person. The evils of competition are done away with. The regulation of production is assured. There need not be hereafter oversupply, and that, followed by the clogging of the industrial system, stagnation, panic, hard times, &c. Great economies are possible, higher skill in management is developed. A host of beneficences are made possible.
>
> On the other hand, great dangers attend this development, as great dangers have attended the development of earlier systems. * * * The market being in control of few hands, prices can be forced up, at least temporarily. Taxation beyond the dream of the past can be laid by private hands upon the whole community, the entire Nation. The enormous power of aggregated capital can corrupt and debauch our City Councils, our Legislatures, and our Congress. A government within a government is growing in our midst—irresponsible, autocratic, well-nigh omnipotent, and, it must be said, too often conscienceless.
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> What a revelation of the spirit of our modern corporation has been given within the past few days in the astounding statement of the profits of the Carnegie Company last year and for the present year! A company expecting to make from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 in the current year on a capital of $25,000,000—to what extent water we do not know—asking the State to tax the whole Nation, under the guise of a tariff, that it may be able to increase the wages of its workingmen!

Down in Texas the remedies for abuses of corporate privileges are prohibition and destruction of trusts. Here are Dr. NEWTON'S suggestions:

> What are the remedies? Plainly, in the first place, publicity. We can know the facts concerning these corporations—how to tax them justly, how to make their capitalization honest. Regulation will follow from publicity. That regulation and control must be vigorously assumed by the State. The end of that control is not to break down the high organization of capital, but to safeguard it from its own greed and rapacity.
>
> The rule of publicity thoroughly applied and enforced would doubtless protect the public from all but the minor and negligible abuses of trust management. Every State has laws providing for some degree of publicity in corporation affairs, but they are uniformly ineffective. Either they are unintelligently drawn and easily evaded, or the State authorities are content with a perfunctory compliance. Corporations that are essentially private in their nature are permitted to file obscure and misleading statements that do not show whether they are doing business in a lawful manner or are solvent, and corporations performing quasi-public functions, like gas companies, railroads, and telegraph and telephone companies, have thus far baffled all attempts of the lawmakers to obtain in the public interest such an insight into their affairs as would answer the question whether, under the privilege and protection of a charter granted by the State, they were pursuing a career of depredation. No gas company will tell the Secretary of State or any committee of the Legislature what it costs to make gas, yet the answer to that question is fundamental if any effort is to be made to protect the consumers of gas against extortion. No railroad will make a truthful exhibit of its schedules of freight charges, for such an exhibit would reveal its rebates, differentials, and other tricks for giving one customer an unfair advantage over his competitors. Yet this is notoriously one of the most outrageous and harmful abuses of the privilege of a public charter that is perpetrated in the country. It lies at the foundation of some of the gravest of the trust evils.
>
> Those who would apply the remedy of publicity must not undertake their task without some understanding of its great difficulties. They must not go so far as to attempt to strip the veil of privacy from business altogether, for a Commonwealth made up of business men and dependent for its prosperity upon the successful prosecution of business would not permit such a statute to be enacted, or to be enforced if it were enacted. On the other hand they must provide a way of access to the facts which the public or those having a legitimate interest need to know for their adequate protection. The line must be drawn somewhere between the limit of impudent concealment observed to-day and the limit of wanton and inquisitorial meddling which would delight the Socialists but make business impossible. Probably the law could go pretty far without harm to any legitimate interests. The banks are about the most delicate and sensitive of our industrial institutions, yet they willingly and with manifest advantage submit to examination and a high degree of publicity. If the Sugar Trust cannot submit to a similar turning on of the light, one of two things might be alleged—either that it was carrying on a business of extortion which publicity would destroy, or that it was badly managed and would suffer in credit if the incapacity of its managers was known. In either case publicity is obviously the true remedy.
>
> It must be remembered that publicity is by no means a new remedy. It has been tried in the past. We are trying it now. But we have as yet discovered no way to make it effectual. New ingredients of greater efficacy must be found. That is the task of the legislative defenders of society against the power of concentrated capital. The remedy will be found. We should be in a very ill-balanced condition indeed if the tendency toward combination of capital should continue unchecked with no compensating development of safeguards. The law of nature is the law of business, because it controls man, who is the active agent in all business. And nature does not permit things to go all awry and one-sided.

THE NEW BROOM.

Commissioner NAGLE of the Street Cleaning Department had to face a severe test of the capacity and organization of the force of which he has so recently taken charge, in the ten inches of snow that fell during Saturday and well into Sunday morning. He has found that the department was in very good working order, and the results that it has been able to produce within thirty-six hours after the storm ceased are on the whole extremely satisfactory.

If the work is compared with that of the department under Col. WARING at the outset of his administration, the fair conclusion is that substantially the same results have been attained, and in this fact there is much that is instructive and encouraging. Compared with the best work done under like conditions before Col. WARING took hold, both what he did and what has just been done is far superior, and this fact is still more instructive and encouraging. It is undoubtedly true that the personal achievement of Col. WARING, taking the department in the condition in which he found it, organizing it on sound business principles, as it had never before been organized, devising and applying methods that were novel in the public service, was more considerable than that of Commissioner NAGLE. But that kind of comparison, though entirely just and not without its interest and value, is not at the present time the most intelligent or useful result of a study of the situation. What, it seems to us, is more pertinent and informing is the consideration of the way in which the sound business principles followed by Col. WARING have benefited the city in this recent trying experience, and of the lesson which even Tammany may and possibly will draw from the facts.

For it will not be denied that Mr. NAGLE'S predecessor tried very hard and with a good deal of success to maintain the department in the state of efficiency to which Col. WARING had brought it, and that this involved the refusal to make it the mere reservoir of patronage that it had been. Mr. MCCARTNEY was not able in all respects to keep up the standard, but he kept it very much higher than it had ever been before WARING'S time. To-day the efficiency of the force in its mass and in its staff is practically measured by the degree to which employment for fitness and not for party favor has been continued. So that it is a question that Mr. NAGLE, as a practical man, is bound to ask himself, how far he would have been able to make the showing of which he is entitled to be proud, if he had had the time and the disposition to change the methods of the department and to reintroduce the patronage practices that prevailed in former times, and which Commissioner MCCARTNEY had much trouble to resist. We do not at all wish to intimate that the personal energy and activity of Mr. NAGLE have not had their effect and value in the recent achievement. No system can be worked by a lazy or stupid man as well as by an industrious and clever one, such as Mr. NAGLE has shown himself to be. Nor do we wish to assert that it was Mr. NAGLE'S intention to make a clean sweep in the department and reopen the patronage trough which was at one time its most conspicuous feature. Some of his Tammany friends believed this of him, but their belief is not evidence. What we do wish to point out with all the clearness possible and to insist on, is that Mr. NAGLE has had and has given to the city continuing proof of the real value of business methods in street cleaning. And the one fact that stands out in the history of Tammany management of the affairs of the city is that the only department in which the work is found to be strikingly and surprisingly good is the one in which the merit system has been preserved most nearly in its integrity, and in which the system of political patronage has had the least swing.

KEEP WATCH OF IT.

The Merchants' Association is trying to take one of the kinks out of the city charter. It has caused a bill to be introduced in the Assembly. Its scope and purpose are very clearly set forth in this extract from a memorial prepared by the association:

> The powers of the City of New York to condemn water rights for the purpose of obtaining a water supply for the city are contained in Section 472 of the present charter of the City of New York. By the provisions of this section the city is forbidden "to acquire or to extinguish the property rights of any person or corporation in or to any water rights that, at the time of the initiation of the proceedings for condemnation, were in whole or in part devoted to the supply of the water works of the people of any other city, town, or village of the State, or to the supply and distribution of water to the people thereof."
>
> It will be seen that the letter of this act precludes the City of New York from taking by condemnation any of the surplus waters of any watershed which is devoted, even in small part, to the water supply of any other city, town, or village of the State, but it does not preclude the City of New York from purchasing the waters belonging to such rights from private companies which already have, by statute, the right to acquire and sell such waters. Therefore the prohibition against the City of New York of Section 472 does not protect the sources of an increased water supply of other cities, towns, and villages throughout the State. The necessary result of this section, if construed strictly in accordance with its letter, will be to force the City of New York to contract with some private company for the supply of water which even at present is urgently needed for one or more of its boroughs.
>
> The purpose of Assembly Bill No. 759 is to enlarge the powers of New York to condemn water rights so as to permit the city to take the surplus of any watershed which is not actually used and necessary for the supply of the water works of the people of any other city, town, or village of the State.
>
> The bill is now in the hands of the Committee on Cities. It is opposed by the friends and beneficiaries of the Ramapo job. The members of the Committee on Cities are no doubt keenly alive to the interests of this great city. They would not consciously betray their trust, of course. But some of the Ramapo men are uncommonly persuasive talkers. They proved that by the influence they exerted over our local statesmen. It might happen that their arguments at Albany would mislead the Committee on Cities to such a lamentable degree that the amending bill would not get reported. Some of the great powers in State politics, even, might attempt to persuade the committee not to do its duty.
>
> As a favor to the Committee on Cities, therefore, and with a view to give it strength to resist the enticements of the Ramapo schemers, it would be well for the people of the city to keep an eye on Assembly Bill 759, and on the committee. The bill ought to be reported with the recommendation that it pass. If it is not so reported, we ought to know the reason why.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Enforced military service has, of course, no lack of defenders in lands like Germany and France, where the national safety depends, or in Government circles is supposed to depend, on the possession of a great body of well-trained soldiers, and in such countries, too, the supporters of the system are fond of asserting that it is a good one for other than strictly military reasons—that it is by no means the necessary evil its less cautious advocates often admit it to be. Against the argument that a large standing army withdraws a multitude of citizens from productive industry, these thorough-going believers in conscription are wont to balance the moral and physical improvement of the conscript, due to discipline and regular habits. The sincerity of such arguments has always been suspected in countries where resort to compulsory service has been regarded as the last desperate resort in a national crisis, and therefore it is more than slightly surprising to find two journals like The London Lancet and The New York Medical Review calling attention to the benefits to be derived from subjecting all male citizens to a period of military training. The Lancet replying to the objection that in Great Britain conscription would seriously injure trade declares that Germany has managed to hold her own and something more in the industrial field, despite the incubus of her army, and in so far as the physique and general health of her population are concerned has greatly profited by conscription. The Medical Review seconds its English contemporary in maintaining that two or three years of healthy army life, at the age when favorable sanitary conditions are especially needed, would do much toward overcoming the admitted deterioration caused by uninterrupted labor in crowded cities. This sort of talk is calculated to produce keen agony in the peace-at-any-price party, and it may confidently be expected that they will see in it the beginnings of a vile conspiracy against constitutional government in England and America.

—According to a dispatch from Pittsburg, the amiable MACRUM is delighted with the effect produced by his charges. If this is so, the young man is to be congratulated, for it shows that he is one of the fortunate persons who are easily pleased. So far as we have noticed, intrinsic importance has been ascribed to his tale only by a few papers with an entirely indiscriminating appetite for sensations and by a few people to whom any accusation against an English official is necessarily true. All other papers and all other people have found it harder than ever, now that Mr. MACRUM has attempted an explanation of his flight from Pretoria, to credit him either with good judgment or commendable intentions. His statement was unsatisfactory alike in matter and method. Admitting all his assertions—and several of them are lamentably in need of proof, while others are obviously inaccurate or grotesquely irrelevant—he has failed to make out his case. His chatter about a "secret alliance" is merest nonsense, since a secret alliance would be no alliance at all, and as for the opening of his letters, if it occurred as he said, his only duty was to report the violation of privilege at the first convenient opportunity and leave further action to the Department of State. The real trouble with Mr. MACRUM was that he found his obligation to strict neutrality a burden, because, in the circumstances, strict neutrality on his part, while it did not hurt the Boers, was of appreciable assistance to certain Englishmen. Had things been the other way, he would have been entirely content with Pretoria as a place of prolonged abode.

Mr. ARTHUR SEWALL, sometime candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, always had the reputation of being a serious-minded man, and therefore the tendency toward humor which he manifested when interviewed in New Orleans the other day is the more surprising. In reply to the question whether he again aspired to the Vice Presidency, Mr. SEWALL answered neither yes nor no, but began to talk the most terrible heterodoxy in regard to the Philippines—most terrible, that is, from the standpoint of his former partner in politics and of the American Aguinaldians who, with many grimaces, are preparing to support that partner in his second advance upon the White House. "I think," said the Maine shipbuilder, "that every voter in this country is against imperialism, but I do not think there are many who would consent to the taking down of the United States flag in the islands. To hold the islands does not mean that we have become imperialists." Doesn't it, indeed! Just let Mr. SEWALL ask The Springfield Republican whether it does or not. And how remorselessly cruel to the Anti-Imperialist League was his assertion that they haven't a single opponent in the whole country, or at least not one with a vote. It is hard to tell whether or not these remarks of Mr. SEWALL'S take him out of the list of Mr. BRYAN'S possible running mates. On the face of them they do, but when one remembers the deep mystery that overhung the Maine man's previous selection, doubts begin to rise in the mind. He was acceptable before, though the treatment of sailors on his ships was notoriously harsh; perhaps he will be acceptable now, though he sees no imperialism to fight and is an avowed and unblushing expansionist.

RAILROAD FAVORS TO IRON MASTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The net profits in 1899 of a certain corporation engaged in the manufacture of steel and iron are said to have exceeded $21,000,000, and they are expected to reach $42,000,000 in the current year, 1900. Concerning that corporation, Mr. Abram S. Hewittt is quoted in your issue of this morning as saying that it makes nearly one-half of the steel manufactured in this country.

Of the 13,620,703 tons of pig iron produced in the United States in 1899, it is safe to say that much more than 10,000,000 tons were manufactured into steel. As the corporation referred to makes both steel and iron, we may safely estimate its output at over 5,000,000 tons.

Of ore, fuel, flux, and the other supplies needed in and about the works, it takes fully three tons of material to produce one tone of finished product.

The average haul on all the railroads of the United States is 130 miles; that on the materials used in making iron and steel and on those products is doubtless longer. But with these figures we may estimate the railroad transportation done for that one corporation as follows:

	Tons.
Finished product of steel and iron.	5,000,000
Materials of various kinds.....	15,000,000
Total	20,000,000

This, when hauled 130 miles, amounts to 2,600,000,000 ton miles of railroad transportation.

A difference of 1 mill per ton per mile in the railroad freights paid thereon would amount to two million six hundred thousand dollars ($2,600,000) annually.

While there is no reason to suspect that the corporation referred to paid any lower rates than its competitors did, it occurs to me that its enormous profits, and those of the other iron masters, are, and have been, largely due to the railroads hauling freight for them, and for the public generally, below cost.

What else can account for the fact that in 1894 and 1895 while these gentlemen, and the iron masters generally were not only making handsome dividends, but rapidly re-equipping their plants with new and costly appliances, the railroads of the United States found it necessary to reduce the number of their employees from 873,002 to 779,608, say by over 10 per cent., and that of their cars available for freight service by 9,050, and why was it that on June 30, 1894, there were in the hands of receivers 40,818 miles of railroad, or nearly one-quarter of all in the United States (176,602)? These bankrupt railroads represented an investment of over $2,500,000,000.

STUYVESANT FISH.

New York, Feb. 17, 1900.

THE AFRICAN DIAMOND MINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It appears to me that Mr. Moreton Frewen is inaccurate, not to say unfair, in his criticism of Dr. Eaton's sermon on the South African war. He says: "Dr. Eaton is apparently not aware that the African diamond mines are in our Cape Colony."

Mr. Frewen must be aware that they were not in "our Cape Colony" when they were discovered, and on this point the following remarks of Mr. Froude may be interesting: "The ink on the treaty of Aliwal North was scarcely dry when diamonds were discovered in large quantities in a district which we had ourselves treated as part of the Orange territory, before our first withdrawal, and which had ever since been administered by Orange Free State magistrates. There was a rush of diggers from all parts of the country. There was a genuine fear that the Boers would be unable to control the flock of vultures which was gathering over so rich a prey. There was a notion also that the finest diamond mine in the world ought not to be lost to the British Empire. It was discovered that the country in which it lay was not part of the Free State at all, and that it belonged to a Griqua chief named Waterboer. * * * The Boers were accused of having robbed him. He appealed for help, and in an evil hour we lent ourselves to an aggression for which there was no excuse. * * * The Dutch were expelled. They did not resist, but they yielded under protest to superior forces, and from that day no Boer in South Africa has been able to trust to English promise. The manner in which we acted or allowed our representatives to act was insolent in its cynicism. We had gone in as the champions of the oppressed Waterboer. We gave Waterboer and his Griquas a tenth of the territory. We kept the rest and all that was valuable for ourselves. What could the Dutch have done worse? A treaty but a few months' old was staring us in the face. Even if Waterboer's title had been as good as his friends pretended, we had pledged ourselves to meddle no more in such matters, in language as plain as words could make it. Our conduct would have been less entirely intolerable if we had rested simply on superior strength—if we had told the Boers simply that we must have the diamond mines and intended to take them; but we poisoned the wound, and we justified our action by posing before the world as the protectors of the rights of native tribes whom we accuse them of having wronged."

Mr. Frewen says: "The idea that England has gone to war to grab gold mines is absurd"; and yet no one could read his array of facts and figures without being impressed with the idea that the main grievance of the Outlanders is the proportion of the mine product which is taken by the Boers in the shape of taxation. He would find it no easy task to demonstrate that these taxes are raised "at the expense of the industry of the Outlanders." It is notorious that the average wages and salaries of these same Outlanders are, when compared with the cost of living, as great if not greater than in any place in the world. They would be little, if any, greater if no taxes whatever were collected. The result would be an increase in the enormous dividends already paid. The taxes are not levied upon industry, but upon the gold in the rocks, and they are not sufficient to prevent the payment of liberal wages and of immense dividends upon the capital actually invested. The larger the proportion of the product which the Boer rulers can obtain for the State without interfering with the efficient working of the mines, the greater the credit they deserve.

If they should succeed in making every family in their land comfortable and prosperous they ought to be recognized as the ablest and wisest tax collectors that the world has ever seen.

The Transvaal is not the only country in which a large proportion of the inhabitants are unfranchised foreigners. Probably three-fourths of the miners in the Klondike are United States citizens; yet no one has suggested that we ought to go to war with England unless they are allowed to rule that district.

JOHN C. WILSON.

Washington, Feb. 13, 1900.

A PUERTO RICAN TARIFF VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Feb. 15, in your editorial headed "Low Tariff and Free Trade," you say: "What we would like to have is some exposition from an authoritative source of the practical difference between one-quarter of the Dingley tariff and no tariff at all." The undersigned, who represents the agriculturists of Puerto Rico, came here to present to the President and to Congress the needs of his country.

This imposing a tariff is a matter of principle. Puerto Rico aspires, and with right, to the protection of and all the privileges accorded by the American Constitution, and desires this not alone because it is just, but because of promises made by Gen. Miles in his proclamation addressed to the natives of the island. Gen. Miles said: "I have not come to make war against Puerto Rico, but against the Spanish Government, and Puerto Rico under the American flag will enjoy the same privileges and the same immunities as the citizens of the different States and Territories of the Union." Puerto Rico received the American Army with open arms.

Never, not even during the worst conditions of the past, has the situation been so critical as at present in the island. The population has been decimated by hunger, while many are being pauperized; 90 per cent. of the coffee plantations are in ruins, all due to the absence of credit, the small guarantee a military government always offers, and because of the effects of the cyclone in August. In our island the circulating medium is inadequate, (for approximately 1,000,000 inhabitants there is only in circulation 5,000,000 pesos, equal to $3,000,000,) hence the value of plantations is almost nominal. The greater part of these plantations, almost all belonging to natives, are mortgaged. These mortgages represent about 12 per cent. of the properties' value, and these loans have been made at from 12 to 24 per cent., with the obligation of paying in produce the interest thereon. Can all these problems be solved with the one-quarter Dingley tariff? Impossible.

If but a thousandth part of said tariff were exacted the difficulties still remain. This critical situation will be solved for the island by a civil government similar to that existing in the Territories of the United States. Then only will there be in Puerto Rico a stable government, and one with sufficient guarantees that American capital will be invested there; and a loan may be negotiated, which loan should not be less than $16,000,000, in view of the fact that the total value of properties there is $160,000,000, (according to the opinion of Gen. Davis, at present Governor of the island.) The island has no debt whatsoever. This loan will serve not only to build up the ruined plantations, but will be needed for public works and to advance public education.

The fear is expressed that without a tariff Puerto Rico will not be able to pay its running expenses. The island under Spanish rule not only paid the expenses of its own Government, but in addition contributed to Spain nearly $3,000,000 toward the maintenance of the army, navy, clergy, &c. Puerto Rico counts on defraying its expenses by a direct tax, instead of by the indirect tax of the customs. No matter how prohibitive the United States tariff, certain articles will always be imported by Puerto Rico from abroad. We wish that all the receipts from the customs go to the United States Treasury.

We aspire to the Territorial Government, and we have confidence that we will obtain it, since in this the honor of the American people is at stake. As a result we will be an integral part under the Constitution of the United States, a question of greater moment to Puerto Rico than that haggling over cents that now exists. If we admit that Congress can impose a special tariff, we are establishing a precedent which may lead to each successive Congress changing or adding to such a tariff, and this being dependent on the will of Congress, would leave us with no stable Government and no reliable basis on which to negotiate loans or arrange business contracts. We require a civil Government on a reliable basis, so that we may with confidence begin the rehabilitation of our island.

E. GONZALEZ.

Washington, Feb. 17, 1900.

Gifts for Hospital Ship Maine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of a recent very widely press exploited "Thé" at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel for the purpose of raising money with which to assist in the maintenance of the improperly so-called "American hospital ship Maine," purchased and equipped in England by natives and Anglo-Americans for service in the infamous attempt to suppress the Boer Republic, I would like to inquire as to when, where, and in what amount any English money was donated to assist the work of the citizens of these United States of raising funds for the care and medical attention of the brave soldier boys who flocked to our standard when the Government called for their aid in exterminating the Spanish rule in the Western Hemisphere? I have yet to learn of the first English farthing that has ever been subscribed to that object or any other in this country! To use a vulgarism, (very expressive, however,) have we not been guilty of a good deal of "slopping over" in our subserviency to England and English methods?

AN AMERICAN.

New York, Feb. 16, 1900.

British Aid for American Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should feel greatly obliged to you or any reader of THE TIMES for any information as to how much money Englishmen and Englishwomen have contributed for the maintenance of a hospital ship for the relief of American soldiers in the Cuban and Philippine campaigns. How many concerts were given in London for such a relief fund?

I look for information. Excuse my ignorance.

F. DE CLOT.

New York, Feb. 14, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Not Often on Checks.

There is a man in Somerville who is so contrary that when he has to write $1,000,000 he always begins with the unit cipher and writes it backward.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Evidently Not One of Them.

Willie—Pa, what's a p-h-i-l-a-n-t-h-r-o-p-i-s-t?

Pa—My son, he is a man who spends his time inducing other people to spend their money for charity.—Philadelphia Press.

Dream of His Youth Dispelled.

"What an unhappy expression young Higby has."

"All his life he has looked forward to the time when his mother would lean on him in her declining years; but she has got to be one of those new women and won't lean."—Indianapolis Journal.

Versatility.

Athletic Applicant—Do you need a strong man?

Manager (of a dime museum)—No, I have one. But I'd give $75 a week for a good living skeleton.

Athletic Applicant—All right. I can train down to it in a month.—Chicago Tribune.

A CUNNEL OF THE BLUE GRASS.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A cunnel of the Blue Grass
Lay groaning on his cot,
There was lots of woman's nursing,
There were juleps cool or hot;
And a pistol lay beside him
As he tossed and tumbled there,
With the handle quite inviting
For his fingers long and spare.

Then there came a pale reporter,
Who beheld the ready gun,
As it caught the shining splendor
Of the glory of the sun;
And he paused and mutely wondered
O'er the wherefore and the why,
Till the proud and haughty cunnel
Caught the question in his eye.

Feebly then he raised the weapon,
And he rattled as he said:
"Sah, a cunnel of th' Blue Grass
Is a gentleman when dead;
So I hang fas' to mah gun, Sah"—
Here his pulses ceased to beat—
"'Cause I don't know whar I'm goin'—
An' I don't know who I'll meet!"

CHOATE, GUEST OF HONOR

Attends Dinner of the Authors' Club at London.

Speaks of the Benefits Derived by Great Britain from Capt. Mahan's Teachings.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—There was a large attendance this evening at the Authors' Club dinner, where the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, was the guest of honor. Among those present were James Bryce, Sir George Lewis, Anthony Hope Hawkins, and J. R. Carter of the United States Embassy.

Gilbert Parker, who presided, when proposing the health of Mr. Choate, dwelt upon the debt British authors owed to American readers and to the American Government for "a voluntary act of justice in passing the copyright law," a sentiment which was heartily cheered.

Mr. Choate, in the course of a somewhat elaborate response, attributed the great reading capacity of the American people to their system of general education at the expense of the State and to the public library system, which, since its establishment in Boston, under the auspices of Harvard, in 1638, had grown to great proportions throughout the United States.

He went on to speak of the eminent service the authors of both countries were rendering to each other. In this connection he referred particularly to the works of Capt. Mahan and Mr. Bryce, the latter of whom, he said, had produced a work on American institutions in "The American Commonwealth," which was without an equal. Mr. Choate added that Mr. Bryce had found the Americans ready to remedy their faults. He pointed out that just as Great Britain had profited by Capt. Mahan's teachings, so had the Americans by those of Mr. Bryce.

In concluding Mr. Choate characterized the British people as "a people united for the common prosperity of all," and added that a striking example of this spirit of unity had been displayed before the world within the last few months.

Mr. Bryce, in responding to the toast to "Our Guests," said:

"One consolation for the little differences which arose between England and America in 1775 is the character of the Ministers and Ambassadors whom the United States have sent to England. I am convinced that each one brings more friendship and good feeling from the American people than his predecessor, a feeling which the people of Great Britain reciprocate in the warmest possible manner."

Morley Roberts, proposing the health of Gilbert Parker, said he regarded Mr. Parker not as the Ambassador, perhaps, but certainly as the Consul General of Canadian literature. He caused much enthusiasm by alluding to the debt Great Britain owes Canada and her other colonies for their services in the present emergency.

Mr. Parker spoke in response of the right and justice of England's cause, and emphasized the fact that Canada had been the first to foster and to promote the imperial movement.

SAYS SILVELA LIED.

Head of the Vickers-Maxim Company Asserts Great Britain Did Not Aid Spain in the War.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A special dispatch from Madrid saying that Premier Silvela recently declared in the Senate that previous to the war with the United States the British Government consented to let Spain have 8,500 shells which were being manufactured for her at the Maxim factory at Placentia meets with vigorous denial in London. Albert Vickers, head of the Vickers-Maxim firm said:

"Señor Silvela lied. There is not a word of truth in this allegation that England helped Spain to fight the United States. In the first place, the factory at Placentia is a branch of our concern, built at the request of Spain, because that country wanted ammunition of home manufacture. It is under the Spanish Government's control, and there never was a shell manufactured there for sale in England, or in any country except Spain, where a law against the export of ammunition exists."

Señor Silvela is further quoted as saying that Spain, not having used the shells, allowed them to be returned to the British Government, and that he did not consider the latter step a violation of neutrality. This transaction Mr. Vickers also denied.

Inquiries made at the Foreign Office show that no papers exist dealing with any such transaction. But Lord Salisbury took the matter up personally, instituting inquiries in the various departments, with the view of issuing a denial should it be proved that Señor Silvela had been correctly quoted. These inquiries of the Premier resulted in an official statement being made, to the effect that the British Government never entered into any such transaction and that if the Vickers-Maxim Company undertook it the concern did so without the knowledge of the Government.

GRIP RAGES IN BERLIN.

Many Deaths Are Due to the Disease—Ambassador White Better.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Within the last few days the grip has been gaining in virulence. There were forty deaths due to the disease during the week that ended Feb. 10. Last week there were 87, in addition to 135 deaths from complications of the disorder.

Among the victims is Princess Louise of Anhalt, who succumbed to the malady. Arnold Boecklin, the Swiss painter, is dangerously ill, and Count von Bülow is still confined to his bed. Ambassador White, however, has almost entirely recovered.

GERMANY'S COAL FAMINE.

Scarcity of Fuel Increases—American Coal at Hamburg.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The coal famine is spreading throughout Germany; and the strike is spreading with it. In addition to the Zwickau district, where the number of strikers is rapidly growing, the districts of Halle and Kattowitz show similar conditions.

The Berliner Tageblatt welcomes the news of the arrival at Hamburg of a cargo of American anthracite coal, declaring that any measures calculated to relieve the German coal famine are worthy of commendation.

TO USE FORCE IN CHINA?

German Bishop Will Advise Powers to Unite for Protection.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Bishop von Anzer of South Shan-tung, the well-known German missionary, has arrived at Rome, and after an audience with the Pope will come to Berlin. His presence is connected with the renewal of Chinese revolts in the sphere of German interests in China.

He will report to the Pope that the imminent dangers now threatening the Catholic missions in China are due partly to the aggressive policy of Europe toward China since 1897, and partly to the anti-foreignism to the Dowager Empress.

The aim of Bishop von Anzer is to induce all the European Governments interested to join in an attempt to convince the Peking Government of the necessity of suppressing all combinations and demonstrations directed against foreigners, and, if necessary, to enforce this jointly.

His report in Rome and Berlin will be the first authentic account of recent events in China. Emperor William attaches great importance to Bishop von Anzer's counsels.

WRECKS ON SPANISH COAST.

Twenty-four Seamen Drowned—Eight Vessels Reported Missing.

SANTANDER, Spain, Feb. 19.—Gales are causing a number of shipping disasters on the north coast of Spain. Three small vessels have been wrecked near here and twenty-four seamen drowned. Eight other vessels are missing. Two coasting ships with crews totaling forty-eight men are reported to have foundered off Gijon.

No British Raid in Brazil.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The officials of the British Foreign Office deny the cabled reports that the Brazilian Minister here has protested against a British raid into Amazonas territory. They add that nothing is known here of any such raid.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

"Les Huguenots" at the Opera with a Fine Cast.

Cissie Loftus as Bettina in "The Mascot" at the American Theatre—News and Gossip of the Stage.

Meyerbeer's most popular opera, "Les Huguenots," was brought forward at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the first time this season. Custom has familiarized the public with the French title of the opera, but as it was sung last evening in Italian it should have been announced as "Gli Ugonotti." Lest offense should be given to those extremely sensitive persons to whom censure of anything Meyerbeerian is as the sting of a wasp to a small boy, let it be said at once that the fame of the composer rests with justice on the great duet in the last act. This splendid piece of writing is one of the best ornaments of lyric art and it demonstrates beyond doubt that he had talent of the first order. This being admitted, we may be forgiven for remarking that it is a pity that Meyerbeer's artistic powers were not as closely allied at all other times with the achievement of that theatrical effect without which life was a blank to him. "Les Huguenots" contains a great many blazing headlines, set up for flutes, clarinets, or violas, but without subsequent stories to justify them. Perhaps this may be called yellow opera, and, like other things yciept yellow, it delights many.

Those who went to hear Meyerbeer's work last night found the speculators conducting a bargain sale in front of the house, and discovered the cause in the usual red sign of marked-down goods at the lobby doors. It was announced on the sign that owing to the continued indisposition of Mme. Sembrich the Queen would be sung by Mme. Clementine de Vere. While this substitution was not the one which worked injury to the general effect of the performance, it was that which induced many to refrain from attending the entertainment, and the audience was not a large one. Another change in the cast was advertised in yesterday morning's papers. Mr. Dippel was to have sung Raoul, but Mr. Perotti was substituted for him. This change, it must be confessed, did not work for the good of the ensemble.

Mr. Perotti was in very poor voice. Perhaps he has sung too much of late. At any rate, he seemed to be tired, and his voice refused to sustain tones. He struggled manfully through the part, but his efforts were anything but pleasing to the audience. Mme. de Vere, on the other hand, was a thoroughly acceptable Marguerite di Valois. Her voice was clear and silvery in its bell-like tones, and she sang the florid music with admirable flexibility of execution. Her phrasing was good, and she gained much applause from the audience.

The other members of the cast, with the exception of Signor Scotti, were old friends. Mme. Nordica was once more the Valentine. It is generally conceded that this is one of her best parts. Her performance of it is so familiar that it seems hardly necessary to make extended comment upon it. Yet it is only just to revert once more to the noble artistic conscientiousness with which this honest singer does all her work. She always gives an audience her best, slighting nothing, whether she be singing the threadbare measures of Verdi's Leonora or the more congenial "Hojotoho" of the laughing Valkyr—as she is always, so she was last night, and it was a comfort to hear her.

M. Edouard de Reszke was once again the stalwart and sonorous Marcel, with whom all operagoers are familiar. He sang with plenty of tone, and that is the fundamental requisite for success in the rôle. Then there was M. Plançon, whose St. Bris is, as Robert Louis Stevenson said of the Sieur de Maletroit, "a picture of venerable sweetness." M. Plançon was in excellent vocal state last night and acquitted himself with resonant and paternal dignity in the most trying situations of his arduous task. The Urbano was Mme. Mantelli, and for her there must be a record of warm praise. She sang "Nobil Signor" so excellently as to cause wonder at her subsequent omission of "Ah, no, no, no."

Signor Scotti is an artist too well equipped in voice, temperament, appearance, and intelligence to do anything but succeed with so advantageous a rôle as De Nevers. He was happy in his impersonation and commanded a full share of the applause. The minor rôles, it must be confessed, were but shabbily treated, but the ballet capered joyously and the chorus, delighted at the appropriateness of its native stones, almost sang in tune. The orchestra did its work tolerably, except at times, and Signor Mancinelli conducted ably.

CISSIE LOFTUS AS BETTINA.

"The Mascot" Well Performed at the American Theatre.

Cissie Loftus, the mimic of the music halls, who has been announced lately to do many things, and has done very little, appeared at the American Theatre last night with members of the Castle Square Opera Company in Audran's tuneful and familiar operetta, "The Mascot," which was suitably mounted and was, as a whole, very well sung. Frank Moulan was a Lorenzo with a whole bag full of the old comic tricks, Clinton Elder a comely and tuneful Frederick, Milo Delamotte a capable Pippo, Charles Meyers an acceptable Rocco, and Maude Lillian Berri a handsome and satisfying Fiametta. The chorus sang admirably.

In the rôle associated with so many of the famous singers of the operetta stage Miss Loftus was of course inadequate. Who could have expected otherwise? She has no sufficient voice for the music, and her histrionic ability is slight, hardly appreciable. She is stiff and awkward in the dances. A sort of quaintly childish manner was the only charm of her performance of Bettina, and this was chiefly noticeable in the "Gobble" duet, and made that the most nearly attractive of her musical numbers. But even there her voice and histrionism were sadly inadequate. The persons who have been "booming" Miss Loftus have much to answer for. Still Bettina is only one rôle in Audran's operetta, which ought to draw well all the week.

At Koster & Bial's.

Koster & Bial's returned to a programme of vaudeville last evening after a fortnight's run of "Around New York in Eighty Minutes." The audience was unusually large and apparently welcomed the change, for even the minor acts of the performance were received with enthusiastic applause. The Mignani family, who can evoke music from almost anything, appeared in a new musical sketch, the scene of which was laid in a barber's shop. Music was conjured up from shaving mugs, razors, and other articles of tonsorial artists. Miss Ida Fuller presented some beautiful pictures in light and color by her illuminated dances. Four boys and a girl, calling themselves the "Young American Quintette," sang a number of Bowery songs and negro melodies. Brothers Bright gave several graceful acrobatic feats of strength. Among other features of the programme were Henri French, the comic juggler; the four Olifans, Harry C. Stanley, and Doris Wilson.

At the Murray Hill Theatre.

The members of the Donnelly stock company, at the Murray Hill Theatre, have achieved another distinct success this week in the production of "Diplomacy," the four-act play from M. Sardou's "Dora." There were larg audiences at both performances yesterday, and they saw some of the best dramatic work of the season. Thomas L. Coleman, in the character of Count Orloff, does some of his best work, and is ably seconded by Walter Allen as Baron Stein. Mrs. Thomas Barry as Marquise de Rio Zales and Grace Huntington make their parts thoroughly interesting. Ralph Stewart, Charles D. Waldron, Dorothy Donnelly, and Virginia Donner also do excellent work.

CRUSADE AGAINST "SAPHO."

The Women of Elizabeth Protest Against Its Production There.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 19.—Some four hundred and fifty members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Civic Federation to-day made the life of Mayor Mack a burden in their protestations against the production of the drama "Sapho," billed at Jacobs's Theatre the 23d inst. and at the Lyceum Theatre March 3. They declared in a long petition that the play was positively vulgar and immoral, and would greatly injure the morals of the city if allowed to appear upon the stage of either theatre, and that the advertising of the coming of the performance in the daily press was felony compounded, and that unless the Mayor put his foot down at once and prohibited the performance the direst misfortune would be his.

The women besieged the City Hall all day with numerous petitions from the members of several organizations, who all declare that the play is not fit to be seen, and that it must not be presented in Elizabeth.

Mayor Mack was at a loss to know what all the fuss was about. None of the women would admit having seen the play, and the Mayor insisted that he could not condemn a performance on hearsay evidence, but would leave it to Chief of Police Tenny and City Attorney J. C. Connelly to go to the play, and if it was improper it would have to stop at once.

The women then went their way, but declared that they would have detectives at both houses, and if the production was as immoral as they were led to believe they would lodge a complaint against the managers and cause their arrest instantly.

THE POLICE AT WALLACK'S.

Inspector Thompson and Four Detectives Watch the Play "Sapho."

Inspector Thompson and four Central Office detectives occupied seats in Wallack's Theatre last night and watched the production of "Sapho" by Olga Nethersole. The officers left the theatre after each act and returned as soon as the curtain was raised. It was rumored in the theatre that the manager of the theatre would be arrested.

When asked concerning the rumor, Inspector Thompson said his presence at the theatre had no significance whatever. He said that he had dropped into the playhouse as he has been in the habit of doing for some time. It was said that the Inspector had a stenographer with him.

Marcus Mayer, Miss Nethersole's manager, at the conclusion of the performance said that he did not expect any police interference.

OPERAGOERS COMPLAIN.

Late-Comers Break Into the Waiting Line of Ticket Purchasers.

Vigorous complaint has been made recently to the Metropolitan Opera House management of the way late-comers break into a waiting line of purchasers of tickets. When the box office was opened last Friday morning for the sale of tickets for the Nibelungen Cycle, over 250 people were standing in line, stretching some distance down Broadway. New arrivals, it is said, more than once wedged their way into positions near the head of the line, to the indignation of those behind.

Miss Ellen Kuhn Mahan, in a letter to Frank W. Sanger, manager of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, states that on that particular occasion "there were, to my certain knowledge, two (I was told to be careful, as there were many others) most flagrant cases of usurping positions in the line close to the box office. One woman especially we had watched for some time trying to work her way in, and finally one of us went up to the man selling librett and told him. He said he could do nothing about it. To those of us who had waited our turn for three hours, and of whom it would not be an exaggeration to say we were tired, it was exasperating, to say the least."

Mr. Sanger, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said:

"I've received dozens of these complaints, but the fact is, in nine cases out of ten, the person who usurps a place in the line is exchanging with some one whom he has paid to keep that place. A messenger boy is frequently given 50 cents to hold a position until he is near the ticket window. If the women or men will allow a late-comer to step in immediately in front of them, they have only themselves to blame. The person who usurps a place has to wedge his way in front of some one, and if he is allowed to do it we can't interfere. The Opera House management has really nothing to do with the control of a line of purchasers, anyway."

RABBI'S DAUGHTER AN ACTRESS.

Miss Helene Wintner Playing in "The Toll Gate Inn" Company.

Miss Helene Wintner, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Leopold Wintner of the Synagogue Beth Elohim, in Keap Street, Brooklyn, is now a professional actress. Since last Thursday she has been playing the part of leading lady in "The Toll Gate Inn," a romantic drama, at the Metropolitan Theatre in Minneapolis, and will appear before a New York audience for the first time at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in April.

The news that Miss Wintner has decided to enter the ranks of the professionals was received with great surprise among her friends in Brooklyn, where she has been known for some time as a popular amateur actress. She is twenty-two years old. She is a graduate of Barnard College and the Pratt Art School. She also studied art for a year in Paris. For the last two years she has been a member of the Amaranth Club, the leading amateur dramatic society of Brooklyn, and has appeared frequently in its Shakespearean presentations.

Miss Wintner's father has been bitterly opposed for a long time to her adoption of the stage as a profession, but finally gave his consent to her becoming a member of "The Toll Gate Inn" company.

BROKERS SUE W. H. CRANE.

Minneapolis Firm Seeks to Recover Price of D., L. and W. Holdings.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Notice of a suit to recover $3,000, said to be due in stock deals, was served to-day on William H. Crane, the actor, now playing at a Chicago theatre. The plaintiffs in the case are L. T. and H. P. Watson, stock brokers at Minneapolis. The brokers declare that Actor Crane owes them $2,261 and interest for purchasing and selling 200 shares of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company stock last October. The case probably will not come up for trial for several months.

Theatres and Music Halls.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The burletta, entitled, "Coonology," followed by the sketch, "The Queen of the Opium Palace," and a number of vaudeville specialties, furnishes the bill for this week.

EDEN MUSEE.—Two elaborate wax figures were added to the wax group "The Rulers of the World" at the Musee yesterday. They represent King Alphonso of Spain and Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. Hourly exhibitions of the cinematograph pictures are shown.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The new Broadway Burlesquers offered as their attraction for this week "On the Bench," a skit made up of many farcical incidents of a local nature on court rules and procedure. In the olio were McAvoy and May, the Carlin sisters, Lew Wells, Frobel and Ruge, and Emma Carus.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—An entertaining bill is offered, headed by the Tokio Royal Acrobats, Little Cuba, the small horse, Zip, Capt. Fisher, the tattooed man; Allen's Punch and Judy show, and others are to be seen in the curio hall. The theatre contains an excellent double company of vaudeville talent.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—A splendid comedy programme was offered yesterday, with Flo Irwin and Walter Hawley in the sketch, "The Gay Miss Con"; Milton and Dolly Nobles in "A Blue Grass Widow," Four Musical Colbys, Bonner, the educated horse; Pollie Holmes and C. W. Littlefield, constituting the bill.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Digby Bell entertained his audience for a quarter of an hour with an interesting monologue, and Camilla Urso rendered several violin selections. Other specialties were Daisy Lovering in a farce, Jimmy's Mark"; Maxwell and Simpson, Linton and McIntyre, Mlle. Ani, Pete Baker, and the kalatechnoscope pictures.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—An audience that practically filled the theatre turned out last night to witness the first performance in Harlem of Henry Miller's virile characterization of the dissipated but lovable hero in "The Only Way," an adaptation of Charles Dickens's novel, "A Tale of Two Cities." J. H. Stoddard as Mr. Lorry, Henry Weaver, Jr., as Ernest Defarge, and Byron Douglass as Charles Darney, repeated their earlier impersonation of these rôles in this city.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Robert Hilliard in his sketch, "The Littlest Girl," was well received, as was Lillian Burkhardt. Miss Burkhardt's clever sketch was received with more success than at her recent appearance in the vaudeville houses down town. James J. Morton, Herbert and Caron, Maud Nugent, Canfield and Carlton, Etta Tilson, the Jacksons, and Bennett and Kessner, made their usual hits.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew were the headliners, and they presented their new farce, "Love Will Find the Way." John T. Thorne and Grace Carleton were also seen in a sketch called "The Intruder." The other specialties on the bill were Marion Manola, Dolan and Lenhar, Conroy and McDonald, Blanche, Ring, Smith and Cook, Dolph and Susie Levino, De Haven and Male, and Grollus and St. Alva.

TENEMENT REFORM URGED.

Mr. Veiller Says Social Evils Arise Because People Do Not Have Decent Homes.

The first of the series of conferences on the tenement house problem planned for each evening of this week by the Charity Organization Society, was held last evening at the Tenement House Exhibition, 404 Fifth Avenue. The conference was addressed by Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the Tenement House Committee of the society, on "The Exhibition and Its Meaning." W. Bayard Cutting, who was expected to preside, was absent, because of illness.

Mr. Veiller, after briefly reviewing the development of the agitation for better tenements, beginning with the worst types of New York tenements in 1864, outlined the hygienic disadvantages of the tall, "double-decker" tenement house of pretentious appearance, dark halls, narrow airshaft, and bad plumbing.

He said that in the last ten years speculators had put up 15,000 bad tenements. New York, he said, is backward in learning that in other cities model tenements had been made to yield a dividend of from 5 per cent. to 7 per cent., and have been in existence in London for fifty years.

"In the first place," he said, "we need to secure wise and proper legislation to stop the erection of bad types of tenements. Secondly, we must do what we can to further the erection of model tenements, not as a charity or work of philanthropy, but as a business enterprise, which is reasonably sure to return 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. on the investment.

"The management of tenement property is just as important as the wise planning of its construction. A capable manager must be obtained, just as in the case of a railroad. The tenement must not be left to the care of an irresponsible housekeeper.

"Why cannot philanthropic persons compete with speculative builders? More can be done in this way than by building model tenements for permanent management by a construction company which has to be formed. Before any way out of the present problem can be found many more people in New York must care how the tenement-house people live.

"The saloon problem, at its basis, is created by the tenement-house problem, and most of the social evils in our large cities are due to the fact that people do not have decent homes."

Mr. Veiller then described the conditions prevailing in the tenements in which four families live on each floor, and where bad men and women and respectable people have to exist under the same roof. He dwelt upon the influences upon children of what they see and hear in the halls and the air shaft. "If the clergymen of this city," he said, "are true to their light, they must take up tenement-house reform."

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

First Meeting in the New Hall—Dr. Maxwell Called Upon to Explain Again.

The Central Board of Education held its first meeting in the new hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, last evening. All of the nineteen members were present, except Horace E. Dresser of Brooklyn, who is ill. The new members in attendance were President P. J. White of the Queens School Board, President William J. Cole of the Richmond School Board, and Commissioners Arthur S. Somers and John Greene of the Brooklyn School Board.

Joseph J. Little and Charles E. Robertson were unanimously elected President and Vice President.

The School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx was authorized to put the old Hall of Education, on Grand Street, in proper condition for use as a high school.

On motion of Commissioner Van Hoesen, City Superintendent Maxwell was called upon to explain why he had refused to grant a Principal's license to teach in all the boroughs to Joseph D. Reardon, when he had granted it to another teacher, Miss Pierce, their cases being similar. Dr. Maxwell, who was present, said nothing. His explanation will be given in writing. Reardon received a Principal's license for Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, but not for Manhattan and the Bronx. Dr. Maxwell says that this was because he did not fulfill the requirements of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx, which are higher than those for the other boroughs. Dr. Maxwell says that Reardon's ability is not questioned, but that he had not had the necessary experience. Reardon's claim is that he took the prescribed course in pedagogy, but that Dr. Maxwell would not allow him on the ground that Reardon continued to teach while taking his pedagogy course. The case is one which has created considerable talk.

The board decided to meet arrears in the salary schedules for 1899 of the School Boards of Queens and Richmond by transferring unexpended balances of $102,847.61 from the special school fund to the general school fund.

The special committee on legislation, appointed at a previous meeting, reported in favor of amendments to the charter making the President's term of office extend from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 of each year, organizing the board as soon after the first of each year as possible, authorizing the School Boards of Queens and Richmond, in case of the illness or disability of their Presidents, to elect other members to represent them in the Central Board, and giving the Central Board the power to fix the terms of office of all employes not fixed by the charter. This last amendment is the outcome of Secretary Palmer's injunction suit to prevent his removal by the board. The amendments were referred back to the committee for corrections.

At the conclusion of the Central Board's meeting, the Trustees of the City and Normal Colleges organized by re-electing Joseph J. Little President. Upon motion of Commissioner Davis it was decided to ask the Corporation Counsel to institute condemnation proceedings against the owners of all remaining parcels of ground in the plot selected for the site of the City College, with whom the Building Committee had been unable to agree as to a satisfactory price for the land.

YACHT CLUB PROPERTY SOLD.

Morse Iron Works to Have a Larger Plant Below Bay Ridge.

The Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock Company has purchased the old Atlantic Yacht Club property on the water front below Bay Ridge. The purchase price is said to be $300,000. The property extends from First Avenue to the bay and from Fifty-fifth Street to Fifty-seventh Street. Extending out 700 feet is a bulkhead basis.

The title to the property, it was said yesterday, will be taken about April 15, when work will immediately be begun for the construction of a dry dock capable of taking the largest ship afloat. The company will move its plant from the present location at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street to the newly acquired property, where it will be greatly enlarged.

STUDENTS TREAD THE BOARDS.

"The Governor's Vrouw" Given at Carnegie Lyceum by Columbia Men.

The first performance of "The Governor's Vrouw" by Columbia University students was given at the Carnegie Lyceum last night. The play will be repeated every night this week, with matinees Thursday and Saturday.

The scene is laid in old Knickerbocker New York, in the days of good Gov. Wilhelmus Kieft. Burghers, Indians, traders, and fat Dutch girls are among the rôles taken by the students.

While considerable ability was shown in all of the parts, it was as young and beautiful girls that the students shone especially bright. Indeed, such dazzling complexions and showy arms and necks were displayed that it was suspected that some of the young women from Barnard College had been smuggled in to take the rôles.

Miss Berry Is Now Sister Cecilia.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—In the presence of a large number of relatives and friends, Miss Mary Cecilie Berry, twenty-seven years old, daughter of Richard A Berry of Bedford Park, New York, renounced the world at the Carmelite Convent, Roxbury, to-day, and took the final vows, or black veil, of the order. Miss Berry, who will be known as Sister Cecilia of the Blessed Trinity, took the white veil Feb. 7, 1899.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last full week of the season proper which opened yesterday promises to be more than mildly gay. The day of the ball is over, but there are many dinners, musicales, luncheons, and other smaller entertainments. Dinner giving is to-day the recognized form of entertainment, and there are cards out for various affairs of this kind for almost every evening during March and even into April and up to Holy Week. Among the dinners of last evening were those given by Mrs. Joseph Stickney, 874 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Maturin Livingston Delafield, for her daughters, the Misses Delafield, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, the latter followed by a musicale. Receptions were given by Mrs. Harry Kingsley of 208 Madison Avenue and by Mrs. Oswald Jackson of 550 Park Avenue. The opera was socially brilliant, with one of the most fashionable audiences of the season.

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The last Fortnightly before Lent will be danced this evening at the Astoria. At Gramatan Inn there will be a dance, to which a number of people from town will go, and among other entertainments will be a large dinner to be given by Mrs. E. H. Harriman of No. 1 East Fifty-fifth Street and a reception by Mrs. George L. Gillespie of 49 East Fifty-third Street.

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The only substantial fall of snow New York has had this Winter brought out the lovers of sleighing in great force yesterday, and Upper Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue to Forty-second Street, and Central Park saw a constant procession of handsomely appointed sleighs filled with men and women clothed in furs and heavy Winter wraps all day and evening. The Russian sleighs, which are now the most in vogue, were numerous, and the gayly be-tasseled horses gave a note of color to the scene. The jingle of sleigh bells has been an unwonted sound for over a year, and the air was musical with their silvery tintinnabulations. Among those who enjoyed the sleighing carnival were Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Cutting, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary.

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To-day will bring the weddings of Mr. Ernest Krause and Miss Sarah Crandall Wiltse, daughter of Commander Gilbert Wiltse, U. S. N., at St. Thomas's Church this evening, and of Mr. Ledyard Hopkins and Miss Margaret M. Barstow, daughter of Dr. J. Whitney Barstow, in the same church this afternoon. The first of these weddings will have a naval atmosphere, for the bride is the daughter of one of the most popular Captains in the navy, and all the naval officials from the Brooklyn yard and those in or near New York will be present with members of their families. Mr. Harry T. Weeks, son of Mr. Henry Weeks of Bayside, L. I., and Miss Lillie Loring Smith, daughter of Mr. J. Waldo Smith, will be married at Mr. Smith's residence, No. 316 West Forty-sixth Street, this afternoon.

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The Women's String Orchestra Society will give its second concert of the series at the Astoria this afternoon; Mrs. E. H. G. Harriman will give a large dinner at No. 1 East Fifty-fifth Street, and Mrs. F. J. de Peyster one of eighteen covers for her daughters. Misses Augusta and Frances de Peyster. The largest reception of the afternoon will be given by Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley at her residence, No. 1,030 Fifth Avenue.

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Mrs. Joseph Stickney will give a dinner dance at her residence, 874 Fifth Avenue, on the evening of Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 27. Mrs. Julian T. Davies of 17 West Ninth Street will give a large reception and musicale at her residence on the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 23. Miss Putnam, the harpist, will play. Miss de Forest and Miss Callender will give to-night another of their Tuesday evenings with music at their apartment in the Tiffany Building.

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The Lahn, which sails to-day for Southampton, has booked, among other passengers, Col. Alexander Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gruner, Edward H. Parks, Lieut. D. Philipoff, and Lieut. L. Phillipoff and Mrs. Phillipoff.

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The following men and women will personate the characters in the tableaux representing "The Education of Mr. Pipp," to be produced at the Astoria on Shrove Tuesday for the benefit of a charity: Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. Pipp; Mr. Percy Walton, Mr. Pipp; the Misses Alice Babcock and Miss Ella Guthrie, the Misses Pipp, and Messrs. Sydney Smith and Duncan Wood, Jr., Courier and Young Englishman. Others who will take part are the Misses Vail, Miss Edith Evans, Miss Nellie Rogers, Miss Ethel Hitchcock, the Messes Emmet, Miss Bartlett, Miss Josephine Roe, Miss Warren, and the Messrs. Gordon Douglas, Val Stebbins Herman Kinnicutt, Walter Wood, Hanson Duval, Raymond Duval, Gerald Benkard, and Harry Benkard. The first rehearsal of the tableaux will take place on Friday.

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Mrs. Maturin Delafield, Sr., of 475 Fifth Avenue, gave last evening at her residence a dinner for her younger daughters, the Misses Maisie and Harriet Delafield. The guests were Miss Helen Peabody, Miss Ethel Du Bois, Miss Martha Townsend, Miss Sloane, Miss Van Winkle, and the Messrs. Goelet Schroeder, Frederic Hopnin, Nelson Lloyd, Seymour Perkins, Greenough Carter, Joseph Delafield, John R. Delafield, and Mr. Ludlow. Pink roses were used for the table decorations.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave last evening at her residence, 25 East Seventy-eighth Street, a large dinner, which was followed by music. This dinner was in the nature of a farewell one, as Mr. and Mrs. Fish will in a few days start on their annual trip South, with a party of friends, in Mr. Fish's private car. After dinner Mr. Maurice Farkoa sang and recited, giving, among other selections, his famous laughing song, Tosti's "Ninon," and also his new cake-walk song. Mr. Farkoa repeated many of the songs he rendered last week at Mrs. Gerry's. Mr. Mackenzie Gordon also sang, and the trio of colored men whose singing was a feature of the season last Summer at Newport rendered their taking "coon" songs, of which the Newport set in New York society seemingly never tires.

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Mrs. Joseph Stickney of 874 Fifth Avenue gave last evening a dinner of twenty-two covers, which was followed, as are almost all the formal dinners of the season, by some vaudeville features. Mrs. Henry S. Kingsley of 208 Madison Avenue gave a reception yesterday afternoon, at which appeared Mr Maurice Farkoa and the same trio of colored men who sang at Mrs. Fish's in the evening.

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Mrs. Julian T. Davies gave last evening at her residence, 17 West Ninth Street, a dinner for her eldest daughter, Miss Ethel Davies. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Thayer Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Julian T. Davies, Jr., Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Miss Laura Swan, Miss Elsie Clapp, Miss Maud Curtis, Miss Mary Gardiner, Miss Mary Anderson of Albany, and the Messrs. Frederick Townsend Martin, Charles Oswald, Leggett Hunt, Herman Kinnicutt, John Rogers, Nelson Burr, and E. D. M. Rowland. American Beauty roses formed the table decorations.

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The musical recital given yesterday morning at Sherry's by Miss Sallie Frothingham Akers was well attended and proved decidedly successful. Austin Dobson's "Good Night, Babette," the music by Liza Lehmann, was charmingly sung in costume by Miss Akers and Mrs. R. S. Pigott. A programme of songs, including "La Belle du Rol," "D'une Prison," by Hahn; "The Blue Bell," "Parting," and "Broken," by Pigott; "Avis à la Bergère," "Ye Fauns and Dryads," and a duet, "La Princesse Neige," by Miss Akers and Miss Chapman, was then rendered. Among those present were Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. E. D. Adams, Mrs. H. C. Valentine, Mrs. John A. Mitchell, Miss Clarke, Miss Hastings, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. George C. Riggs, (Kate Douglas Wiggin,) Mrs. Royce, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Sara Anderson, Miss Katherine Fish, Mr. Victor Beigel, and Mr. Heinrich Meyn. Another recital will be given at the same place and hour, 11:15, next Monday morning, when Miss Akers will be assisted by Mr. Meyn and "The Singing Girls."

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It was reported yesterday that a cablegram had been received from Paris announcing the engagement there of Miss Fanny Reed, sister of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, to Dr. Clark, a popular American physician long resident in Paris. Miss Reed holds such a prominent position in the American colony in Paris and is so well known here that this report excited much interest, although not generally credited.

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The junior ball of Barnard College will take place to-morrow evening. Among the patronesses this year are Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Mrs. Alfred Meyer, Mrs. William Ward Hervy, and Mrs. George L. Beer. The Ball Committee is composed of the following members of the class of 1901: Miss Elsa G. Bergen, Miss Pauline Hamilton Dederer, Miss Hilda E. Josephthal, Miss Janet Gordon Studdiford, and Miss Marian Goodale Townsend.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kelso Cassatt of Philadelphia have returned from their honeymoon trip to Florida and are temporarily at the residence of Mrs. Cassatt's mother, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, in Philadelphia. Among recent arrivals of New Yorkers in St. Augustine are Mr. and Mrs. William V. Brokaw, J. W. Gould Brokaw, and Clifford Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown and children, and Mr. and Mrs. John M. Shaw. At the new Colonial Hotel at Nassau are, among other New Yorkers, Dr. J. C. Ayer and Mr. and Mrs. D. Crawford Clark. At the old Royal Victoria Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Childs, Mrs. Delos McCurdy, Andrew J. Onderdonk, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lewis. At Jekyl Island there have recently arrived Mrs. H. S. Borden, Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, Sr., Miss Bliss, Frederic Baker, and Gordon McKay.

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Correspondents writing from San Francisco are authority for the statement that Mrs. Edgar B. Carroll will reside in New York and will entertain extensively here next Winter. Mrs. Carroll is the sister of Mrs. George Crocker. She visited Mrs. Crocker a short time ago. The same authority discusses the debut of another member of the Crocker family, the daughter of Mrs. Gillig by her first marriage. This young woman is in charge of her grandmother, Mrs. E. B. Crocker, and is said to be a beautiful girl. She will inherit a large fortune, and may be one of the debutantes in New York next Winter, where, like Miss Mary Crocker, she will be the guest of her various aunts and cousins.

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Quite a number of the representatives of the Gordon and Smythe family have gone on to Cleveland for the marriage of Mrs. de Maude and Mr. Hanna, which takes place to-day. Mrs. de Maude is not the only daughter of Mrs. Gordon. There is a younger daughter not yet out, and there are five, and not three, sons. The eldest son married Miss Beverley Robinson of Staten Island.

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Mr. William K Vanderbilt has been entertaining his daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough, at Nice. The Duchess was last week at the Hotel de Grande Bretagne. Nice is filling up slowly, but it is not as gay as Cannes. Mr. James Gordon Bennett with a large party has been cruising on his new steam yacht Sereda, which was at Beaulieu last week. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet were expected at Nice for the carnival. Among those recently registered at Monte Carlo were Mr. H. Bell, New York; the Marquis de Chasseloup-Loubat, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. I. Seligman, and Mr. R. Pratt.

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At other places on the Riviera are the following Americans: At St. Raphael, Mrs. George Lunt, Mrs. Harold Peck; at Ajaccio, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Higginson of Boston; at San Remo, Mrs. Jaffray and Mr. and Mrs. Ryerson Martin of Chicago, and at Cannes, Mr. and Mrs. Clark-Gordon, Miss Dodge, Miss Woodward and Mrs. Edward King.

Le Courrier des Etrangers of Nice states that Mr. William K. Vanderbilt is living on his steam yacht Valiant. Mr. Vanderbilt his yacht Valiant. Among other arrivals at Nice from Jan. 4 to Feb. 8 were Mr. P. H. Cooper, Mrs. and Miss Crosby, Mr. E. Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. George B. McLellan, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Weld. The Battle of Flowers will take place on Thursday. The grand cortége of the carnival took place yesterday, and next Sunday there will be the Battle of the Confetti.

A BACHELORS' TEA.

A bachelors' tea was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ullman, 254 West Eighty-ninth Street, by Messrs. Frederic Allison and Harry H. Ullmann, assisted by the Misses Tessie Toube and Mary Grosvenor Potter and Mrs. Charles Loring Hastings, who presided at the tables. Mrs. Louis Ullmann and Mrs. Alexander Douglas Cambell were the chaperones. The house was decorated with palms and the dining room with daffodils and red carnations. Among those present were Miss Eva Josephi, Miss Birdie Goldstein, Miss Hattie Rosenbaum, Miss Antoinette de Pinna, Miss Ada de Pinna, Miss Beatrice Sprague, Miss Anna Bussert, Miss Florence Cornell, Miss Grace Oakley, the Misses Kirski, Cornell, Gildersleeve, Praeger, Mrs. Leo Herzig, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sax, Messrs. Leo de Pinna, Joseph Rosenbaum, Albert Stern, Simon Stern, Herbert Celler, Alfred Lenz, Frank L. Nugent, Harry Curtis, J. Monroe Graham, William Allen, James Allen, Nathan Cohn, Franklyn M. Wise Robert Mitchell, George L. Mitchell, John Hart, and Maximilian Kahn. An impromptu musicale was also given, in which the Misses Tessie Toube, Hattie Rosenbaum, and Anna Bussert participated.

MISS WHEELER ENGAGED.

General's Daughter Will Wed Lieut. Fiscus, Nineteenth Infantry.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—The announcement of the engagement of Lieut. W. W. Fiscus, Jr., Nineteenth United States Infantry, now stationed in the Philippines, to Miss Annie Wheeler, the youngest daughter of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, has just been received by the Lieutenant's sister, Dr. Blanche F. Greaves of this city.

Lieut. Fiscus served through the Santiago campaign, and shortly after the surrender of Santiago was stricken with typhoid fever and was brought with other sufferers to New York. His life was despaired of, but he pulled through and accompanied his regiment to the Philippines. The transport which carried Lieut. Fiscus to the Philippines also had as passengers Gen. Wheeler and his daughter, who was going out as an army nurse. Miss Wheeler and her father are now on their way to the United States on the transport Warren.

The marriage will take place as soon as Lieut. Fiscus can obtain leave of absence from duty in the Philippines.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Miss Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture, was the hostess at a dance to-night in honor of Miss Grace McKinley and Miss Barber. Mrs. Root, wife of the Secretary of War, received with the young hostess, who also was assisted by Mrs. David Jayne Hill, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State. The company was composed almost entirely of young people of the Administration families and the dancing men of the Diplomatic Corps.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, the Solicitor General and Mrs. Richards, and Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse all entertained large dinner companies to-night.

REVOLUTION DAUGHTERS MEET.

Mrs. Manning of New York Addresses Their Ninth Continental Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Every State in the Union was represented in the audience that filled the Grand Opera House to-night when the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution began its ninth Continental Congress. Mrs. Daniel Manning of New York, the President General of the National Society, called the Congress to order and Mrs. Betty McGuire Smoot of Virginia delivered the invocation.

Mrs. Manning, in her address of welcome, referred to the Nation's new responsibilities, reviewed the patriotic work of the various chapters throughout the year, and again urged efforts in behalf of the proposed Continental Hall.

The response was made by Mrs Robert Emery Park, the State Regent for Georgia, who spoke of the desirability for recruiting the ranks of the Daughters, whose mission was eminently an educational one. She warned her hearers to beware of the unrest that follows war, and greed that follows gain, and said that, while fulfilling our destiny and civilizing the world, we should forbear throttling a single cry for freedom.

Cardinal Ledochowski Very Ill.

ROME, Feb. 19.—Cardinal Mieczyslaw Ledochowski, Prefect of the Congregation de Propaganda Fide, is dangerously ill. Grave anxiety is felt concerning him.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Benjamin S. Lovell.

Col. Benjamin S. Lovell, President of the John P. Lovell Arms Company of Boston, and well known throughout the New England States, died at his home, at Weymouth, Mass., yesterday afternoon. Col. Lovell was born in Weymouth, July 10, 1844. He enlisted in Company A, Forty-second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, in 1862, and served during the remainder of the civil war. He was a delegate to four National Republican Conventions, and served on the staff of Govs.

MOLINEUX SEES HIS WIFE

She and His Mother Visit Him at Sing Sing.

They Take Up Their Residence Near the State Prison—The Condemned Man's Cheerful Demeanor.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Roland B. Molineux awakened in good spirits this morning and spent a cheerful day, being visited by his mother and his wife, who spent two hours talking to him. When Molineux arose he greeted the night keepers pleasantly, and when the day keepers came on duty he spoke to both of them, and later he told Principal Keeper Connaughton that he felt first rate and talked cheerfully with the Rev. George W. Sanderson, the prison chaplain.

Principal Keeper Connaughton says Molineux is the most buoyant and contented prisoner who has ever entered the death house. Half a dozen of last month's magazines have been sent to Molineux from the prison library. He wanted to have the daily papers, but this is against the rules.

Molineux said he missed his cigarettes. These are forbidden in the death house. Tobacco is furnished to the men in the death house and they smoke it in corncob pipes. Several letters were received by Molineux. One was from either his mother or his wife. They were all read to him by Chaplain Sanderson, as is the case with all letters for men in the death house.

The two Mrs. Molineux arrived in Sing Sing shortly after 11 o'clock. They had two trunks with them, which were taken to the home of Henry G. Miller, at 157 Spring Street, where they have engaged rooms. This attended to, the two women entered a sleigh and were driven to the prison. After a short talk with Warden Johnson they were conducted by him down the stairs to the office of Principal Keeper Connaughton. There they waited while the principal keeper went alone to the death house to prepare for their visit. He informed Molineux who wished to see him. The cloth curtains were then drawn before the other cells in the death house. In front of Molineux's cell the wire grating was lowered. The cloth curtains before the other cells prevented any of the prisoners except Molineux seeing who was in the room. The wire grating in front of his cell prevented either of the women from getting within three feet of the door. The meshes are too close to allow a hand or arm to pass through. When all was ready Principal Keeper Connaughton went back to his office to conduct the women to the death house. He led them thence by way of the dark cell room, a gruesome and dismal route, but preferable to the route that would bring them in contact with prisoners.

On reaching the door of the death house, young Mrs. Molineux, who had been following next to the keeper, stepped aside and allowed the mother to enter first. The younger woman followed immediately afterward. Both looked about the room. The arrangement had been explained to them, and they understood when they saw nothing but curtains and a single cell. Before they entered Lavery, the guard, had taken his seat in front of the cell, so as to be always between the condemned man and his visitors. Chairs were furnished the women, and, after greeting the son and husband with cheerful words, they sat down. The screen prevented even a handshake. The women remained two hours talking to the prisoner through the screen and bars and over the head of the guard.

Just before 2 o'clock they left the death house, and went at once to Mr. Miller's house, which is a half mile from the river, on the east side of the street, and looks out upon the Hudson. No view of the prison or of any of its buildings can be had from the house. The wife and the mother of Molineux have the whole second floor. There are no other boarders in the house. Mr. Miller is a retired drug merchant of New York.

Both the Mrs. Molineux refused to see any one this evening. The present plan is for Gen. Molineux to remain in New York or Brooklyn, so that he can be easily reached by the lawyers.

Molineux's mother and wife cannot visit him every day, as the regulations now in force at the prison prohibit any relative of a condemned person seeing him more frequently than twice a week. This, however, will not prevent one of the family from visiting Molineux daily.

YELLOW FEVER SHIP IN PORT.

The Taormina at Quarantine—One Case Aboard—Laden with Coffee.

The steamer Taormina of the Sloman Line, which arrived in port yesterday from Santos, reported that Fireman R. F. Phillipsen, twenty-nine years old, had died on board from yellow fever on Monday and was buried at sea.

The Taormina was detained at Quarantine for disinfection. Later in the day the Health officers discovered that Rudolph Schmidt, another fireman on the steamer, was suffering from yellow fever, and he was hurriedly removed to Swinburne Island for treatment.

The Taormina brings 34,100 bags of coffee, which, according to the officials of the Board of Health, will be sent through the regular process of fumigation and roasting before it can be sent to dealers.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The February meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-morrow.

An adjourned meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has been called for to-day. A report from the Committee on Form is expected.

The annual meeting of the Underwriters' Salvage Company for the election of a Board of Directors to serve during the coming year will be held March 6.

The Chicago fire insurance agency firm of Fred. S. James & Co. has been incorporated as a stock company, with a capital of $160,000. The partners of the agency are F. S. James, George W. Blossom, W. D. Marsh, H. Darlington, E. W. Herrick, and J. S. Phillips.

The insurance on the building at 83 Spring Street, which was considerably damaged by fire Sunday, was distributed as follows: Pennsylvania, $15,000; German-American, $10,000; Scottish Union and National, $10,000. On rents, Providence-Washington, $4,500. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

The insurance on the property of Max Williams, at 397 Fifth Avenue, which was considerably damaged by fire Sunday morning, was distributed as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, $7,500; Home, $3,600; American of New York, $3,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $2,000. Baird & Newmark will adjust the loss.

The insurance on the apartment house at 485 Central Park West, which was damaged by fire early yesterday morning, was placed in the names of Bird M. Robinson and Fielder C. Slinguff, as Trustees of the Baltimore Building and Loan Association, and was distributed as follows: London and Lancashire, $50,000; Scottish Union and National, $35,000; Pennsylvania, $30,000; Fire Association, $30,000; Springfield, $30,000; Continental, $10,000.

The fire insurance rate situation in Chicago is exciting much local comment, because of the continued inaction of the agents who have large brokerage interests in that city, and have so far used their influence to check any disposition on the part of the companies to force up rates, because the fire losses and other expenses incurred in their Chicago business for 1899 are so disproportionately large, when compared with the aggregate premium receipts. Many of the companies are continuing their recently adopted policy of rejecting many risks sent in by Chicago agents, on the ground that the stipulated rates are inadequate. This same policy, which has also been followed in respect to Cleveland, Ohio, is now being applied by a few companies to St. Louis also, and may be extended to other excepted cities in the territory of the Western Union. The question of rates and commissions in these excepted cities is being considered by a sub-committee of the General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five, whose next meeting will be held on Feb. 27.

O'Keefe's Assailant Sentenced.

Michael Farrell, an Italian saloon keeper of 2,340 Second Avenue, who shot Policeman O'Keefe of the East One Hundred and Sixth Street Station, destroying his eyesight, last September, was sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing yesterday, by Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions. Farrell was convicted of assault in the first degree on Friday. The sentence he received is the maximum for his offense. His wife, who had been in the courtroom throughout the trial, became hysterical when the sentence was pronounced, and it was necessary to have her carried out.

LEGAL NOTES.

EMINENT DOMAIN.—The City of Syracuse was authorized by the Legislature some years ago to draw water from Skaneateles Lake, upon condition that it would erect a dam of sufficient height to impound all the waters of the lake and would acquire or extinguish all the water rights appurtenant to property abutting on its outlet. In a condemnation proceeding brought by the city against Richard M. Stacey and others to extinguish water-power rights upon the outlet of the lake, which were liable to be affected by the proposed storage of water, a decision in favor of the city was lately affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Third Department. The Court holds, by Justice Adams, that the proper measure of the damage suffered by the riparian proprietors on the outlet is the difference in the market value of their property with the water rights and without them. Evidence of the profits earned by the proprietors in their business was held not to be competent on the question of damages, as the profits of any particular business depend upon a variety of circumstances not connected with the value of the property used. These proprietors, it was held, have no title to the corpus of the water or any right to permanently retain, withhold, or divert it, and consequently were not entitled to damages for property actually appropriated by the city.

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CONTRACT FOR VESSEL.—The Cowles Engineering Company contracted in March, 1893, to construct a steamer for the Inter-State Steamboat Company for $50,000, the work to be completed by Aug. 22. If the steamer should not be completed within two months after that date, the Inter-State Company might accept or reject her upon completion, receiving $100 a day as damages, if accepted, and the money paid on the contract, if rejected. The steamer was not completed on Aug. 22, at which time $42,500 had been paid. Eight days later the Cowles Company made a general assignment. About Oct. 15 the Inter-State Company took possession of the steamer, towed her into another jurisdiction, and completed the work of construction. Frederick B. Vandegrift, to whom the Inter-State Company assigned its claim, brought an action to recover damages from the Cowles Engineering Company, Vaulx Carter, its assignee, and Thomas F. Nevins and William Tumbridge, who gave a bond for the faithful performance of the contract. The complaint was dismissed at Trial Term of the Supreme Court in this city, but the Appellate Division directed a reversal and new trial. The Court of Appeals, on further appeal, has reversed the Appellate Division by a vote of four to three, and affirmed the judgment of the trial court. Judge Martin, who gave the opinion, which is concurred in by Chief Judge Parker and Judges Haight and Vann, holds that by the terms of the contract the time for completion of the steamer was extended for the two months, subject to the payment of the penalties prescribed; that the failure to complete within the stipulated time did not give the Inter-State Company a right of action upon the agreement, or upon the bond to secure its performance, where it took possession of the boat in its uncompleted state, before the expiration of the time of performance, and it did not appear that completion within the time would have been impossible if it had not interfered. The assignment for creditors, it was held, did not operate as a rescission or termination of the contract—which involved no personal relations or confidence between the parties or the exercise of personal skill or science—and it contained no restriction on assignment, although the assignment did not expressly authorize the assignee to complete the assignor's contract or continue its business. That the assignee would have completed the contract but for the interference of the other parties, would be presumed where the completion of the work would have been to the interest of the estate. As the amount to be forfeited for delay in completion was to be deducted from the "final demand," it could not be recovered, a final demand having never been made because of a breach of the contract. Judge Bartlett gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Judges Gray and O'Brien.

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CUSTODY OF FUNDS OF VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.—The controversy between the members of an association of women in Sullivan County, in this State, formed to raise money for the erection of a soldiers' monument, as to who was entitled to the custody of $776.66 subscribed for that purpose, was recently passed upon by the Court of Appeals. On Sept. 14, 1892, the Ladies' Sullivan County Soldiers' Monument Association was organized by seven women, who met at the house of one of their number and elected Mrs. Niven President, Mrs. Bush as one of several Vice Presidents, and Mrs. Roosa Secretary and Treasurer. The membership fee was fixed at $1, and all women in the county were invited to become members. In January, 1893, after about fifteen meetings, at which all was harmonious, had been held, the membership had increased to seventy-eight, and the fund in question had been raised and was in the hands of the Treasurer. A proposition at this meeting to proceed to incorporate the association was declared out of order by the President, and Mrs. Bush, the Vice President, to whom the matter was turned over, put the motion, and it was carried by a vote of 27 to 7. Then Mrs. Niven and Mrs. Roosa, with five other members, after a motion to adjourn had been made and lost, left the meeting and never returned. A President and Secretary pro tempore having been appointed, an adjournment was had to Jan. 17, when Mrs. Thornton was elected Secretary in place of Mrs. Roosa. Two weeks later, at a meeting of thirty-one members, Mrs. Niven and Mrs. Roosa were removed from office and the association's name was changed to the Sullivan County Ladies' Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Association. Mrs. Jennie M. Ostrom was elected President, and Mrs. Decker chosen Treasurer, to fill the vacancies. Soon after, Mrs. Ostrom, as President, by authority of the association, brought a suit against Mary C. Wright, to whom Mrs. Roosa had turned over the funds, to recover them, and all books and papers pertaining to the office of Secretary and Treasurer. Mrs. Niven and those who withdrew with her, including others who subsequently joined with them, held meetings and assumed to do business in the name of the association, claiming that they were the original society. After the suit was begun, Mrs. Wright, by direction of these women, paid the money, which she had received from Mrs. Roosa, toward the erection of a monument on the village green in Monticello. Judgment given in favor of the plaintiff on the trial, which was sustained by the Third Appellate Division, has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, Judge Martin dissenting. Judge Vann, giving the opinion, said the controlling question was whether the trial court could properly draw the inference from the facts, that Mrs. Ostrom was President of the association when the suit was begun. The court decides that as the association, in the absence of rules, had the right to elect such officers as it chose, and change them as often as it chose, Mrs. Niven had no lasting title to the office of President and could hold it only during the pleasure of the association. It was held to be no defense to the action that the fund sought to be recovered had been applied by the former officers of the association to the general purpose for which it was organized, since the majority was entitled to control. Mrs. Wright, having died after the trial, but before the decision, the action was continued against Jennie L. Greene as Mrs. Wright's executrix.

Fire Line Badges Called In.

Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday sent out notices to the holders of fire-line badges, informing them that the privileges granted of admittance within the fire lines at fires had been revoked, to take effect on March 15. It was found that nearly 2,000 of these badges had been issued, and the fire lines at every large fire were besieged by persons who had no right within and whose presence interfered with the work of the firemen. The police force was directed to take up the badges on and after that date. The badges issued to newspapers will not be called in until the new badges are ready in the early part of April. Commissioner Scannell said that the privileges of the fire lines hereafter would be restricted to those who have business at fires.

No New Rebellion in Venezuela.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 19.—The Government and press protest against reports published in the United States, asserting that a new revolution has broken out in Venezuela. An indignation meeting was held here yesterday.

CLARK AGAIN A WITNESS

Denies All Knowledge of Bribery Before Senate Committee.

MOTIVES WERE NOT SELFISH

Says He Spent $139,000 for His Party—Dr. Tracey Offered Bribe to Test Judge Hunt's Integrity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Clark of Montana to-day was again a witness before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. He necessarily went over much of the ground covered by him in his testimony Saturday. He was cross-examined by Mr. Campbell, and insisted that he had spent no money for corrupt purposes during the Montana Senatorial campaign. He gave a detailed statement of expenditures for political purposes during the Legislative and Senatorial contests, which footed up, as Senator Turley announced, $139,000.

The Senator said in addition to these sums he had made Messrs. Wellcome, McDermott, and E. C. Day each a present of $5,000, but he did not consider these donations in the nature of political expenditures. All these men had given a great deal of time to promoting his interests and he had been very glad to make the presents. None of them had expected pay and no money had been given them on their personal account until after the Senatorial election.

Mr. Clark said it had not occurred to him that the large sums he had contributed would be used illegitimately. "I am sure," he said, "that in the Senatorial contest no money was spent to influence votes illegitimately. If you knew," addressing Mr Campbell, "the conditions existing in Montana you would not marvel at the necessity for the heavy outlay.

"The election was for the purpose of overthrowing the one-man power of Mr. Daly and this could not be done with any meagre sum. Everything was conducted in such a high-handed manner that nobody could expect to receive recognition unless he bent the knee or crawled in the dust to those people. If I thought that the despotism was to continue I should tremble for the future and would not want my family to remain there."

He had, he said, personally seen men in Butte paid money for their votes in 1898.

"Did you prosecute them?" asked Senator Chandler.

"I did not," was the reply. "It was useless to do so as the Anaconda Company owned the political machinery. To ask to have a man arrested would have been as useless as to try to buck up against a cyclone."

Referring to $5,000 given Davidson on Nov. 23, Mr. Clark declared that the money was expended in the State campaign and before he had decided to be a candidate.

"My motive was far higher than that of promoting my own candidacy," said Mr. Clark. "The movement was intended to control the State in the interests of pure Democracy."

"You were bound to purify politics whatever the cost?" suggested Senator Burrows.

"I do not look at it in that light at all," replied the witness.

Another interesting witness to-day was Dr. Tracey, family physician of Justice Hunt of the Montana Supreme Court. The doctor's testimony related to the charge that he had attempted to bribe the court so that it would throw out the Wellcome disbarment case.

In all essential details except that his recollection was that $50,000, and not $100,000, was the amount mentioned by him as the price the Justice could get for having the Wellcome disbarment case thrown out of the Supreme Court of the State, he corroborated the testimony given last week by Justice Hunt. He said, however, that his motive in offering a bribe was simply to test Justice Hunt's ability to withstand the corrupting influence of money. He had received no funds from any source to pay the bribe suggested, and had been promised none for that purpose.

He said he had told Judge Hunt of the arrival in Helena of a special train and said he told the Judge that there was a party there that would give $50,000 if he would dismiss the Wellcome disbarment case. The Judge promptly said that he could not consider such a proposition and left. He had also seen Judge Hunt later in the afternoon at the latter's own home and had renewed the suggestion of the forenoon. He said he had told the Judge of the rumors that he was under Mr. Daly's influence and that the latter would insure his re-election. The witness then said he had told the Judge that if he could decently do so he would like to see him get the money to be had out of the case.

The Judge had refused at both times to entertain the proposition, as he had at a subsequent interview three or four weeks later.

Dr. Tracey said he had never had authority from any one to make a proposition of bribery to Mr. Hunt, but he had not told the Judge of this circumstance until he was notified that Judge Hunt was to be summoned to Washington. He had then told the Judge that he had no $50,000 or $100,000 to offer him and no authority from any one to make such an offer.

Referring to his interviews with Attorney General Nolan, the witness said that when he spoke to that gentleman about the Wellcome case, the latter replied: "I've got 'em over a barrel."

"I told him," said the witness, "that he'd better get $100,000 out of the business, destroy his stenographic notes, and get out of the business. He seemed to feel pretty good over it," continued the witness, "and I took it that he thought it a good idea. It was all pure 'josh,' and he knew it was."

After a second interview the Attorney General had given him half a dozen ducks and the next day had sent him a piece of venison.

Asked from whom the suggestion came that he should approach Judge Hunt as he had done, Dr. Tracey replied: "It came from no person. I had known him for ten years and admired him more than any other man in the State. My only motive was to test his official integrity and to find out whether he was all right. I had heard rumors that he was identified with the Daly people, and there were many rumors unpleasantly involving his name. I wanted to know about that."

"Then," suggested Senator Chandler, "you went deliberately to work to test the virtue of your friend as a Judge?"

"I did," was the reply, "and I am very sorry for it." Continuing, he said that he had expected a more indignant protest at the first interview than he had received.

Asked what "party" he had meant to refer to when he had told Judge Hunt that he could get $50,000 or $100,000 out of the case, the witness said he "did not mean anybody."

"Then you told him what was not true?"

"I did. I might as well have told him that he could get $1,000,000."

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE.

The 54th Annual Report—Its Premium Receipts Over $200,000,000.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company has issued to its members its fifty-fourth annual report. The report shows that during the fifty-four years of its work it has received for premiums $206,556,005.50, the receipts for interest and rents, with balance of profit and loss, bringing the total receipts up to $300,442,958.75. It has paid death claims of $101,182,628.75, endowments and annuities of $14,564,547.19, for surrendered policies, $25,588,571.76; and for dividends, $59,789,273.04. There has been a total return to policy holders or their beneficiaries of 97.37 of the entire premium received. On Jan. 1, 1900, the total assets were $64,583,939.61.

What has been returned to policy holders or their beneficiaries and what is held for the protection of present policy holders amounts to 127.57 per cent. of the total premiums received. The expenses aggregated $26,922,682.83, the average expense rate having been 8.9 per cent.

Joint Passenger Committee Meets.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The Chicago Eastbound Joint Passenger Committee was formally launched to-day. Local representatives of fourteen roads, operating in Eastern territory, became members of the new organization, whose chief objects are to keep rates in good condition and to make it unpleasant for violators of agreements. W. W. Picking of the Baltimore and Ohio was elected Chairman for six months, and R. E. Pepper, stenographer for the Central Passenger Association, was named as the first Secretary.

PUSHING THE SUBSIDY BILL.

Effort Is Being Made to Have It Reported to the House—It Meets Opposition in Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—It may not be true that political considerations are to secure for the Hanna-Payne Subsidy bill the record of a report and perhaps the compliment of an effort to bring the measure to a vote, but it is true that the sponsors for the bill in the Senate and the House are endeavoring to bring the bill to a vote in the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and that they hope to succeed.

The members of the committee who have been opposed to the bill are Minor, (Rep., Wis.,) Fordney, (Rep., Mich.,) Stevens, (Rep., Minn.,) and Jones, (Rep., Washington.) Three of them are understood to be not opposed to artificial assistance of the merchant marine, but Minor is said by the subsidy men of the committee to be opposed to the entire bill.

It was evident this morning that efforts were to be made to move the bill along, in spite of the ascertained purpose of the Senate to postpone passage of it until next session. A conference of the House Republican members had been called, and when it met there were present not only the members of the committee, but Clement H. Griscom of the International Steamship Company; Dennis Clyde of the Clyde Line, and Commissioner of Navigation E. T. Chamberlain.

When this conference was over it was declared by persons that attended it that only one Committeeman seemed determined not to accept the amendments offered as correcting the shortcomings of the bill, but that the other three members who have been opposing it had expressed themselves as ready to vote for it if the amendments proposed to equalize the benefits between fast and slow steamers were accepted. Opposition had been manifested in consequence of the discrimination against slow vessels, and the shipping men offered to have the bill amended so as to substitute the Lloyds classification of A1, A2 in place of that suggested by the original bill.

The shipping men say that as it is now proposed to amend the bill the advantage will be with the slow steamers and not with the fast, and that one result of the adoption of the modified bill will be the limitation of steamers desiring to benefit by the measure to those of not over 17 knots an hour.

While it is not certain that the hitherto obstinate members of the House Committee have decided to accept the concessions made by their associates, it was determined that to-morrow they shall have a chance to ascertain from the Senate Commerce Committee what that body will do toward inserting in the Senate bill the terms proposed to put in the House bill to adapt it to the wishes of the minority of the Republican members.

That an extraordinary effort is to be made to get the bill out of committee is admitted by many members of the House, and it is openly discussed as a political necessity. The vote for it in the House would not be so easily obtained as a report. A place for the bill would have to be provided by a rule from the Committee on Rules, and there is grave doubt expressed as to whether the committee will do that.

From many quarters comes the rumor that a short session is favored at the White House. That if the session is to be finished, if possible, before June 1. The list of important bills that must be passed, including those for Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and perhaps the Philippines, to say nothing of the appropriation bills and the ponderous bill for Alaska, will more than fill up the time between now and July 1, without assigning any long period to discussing the Subsidy bill, with the chance that, when called up, it might not secure a majority of the House.

NO CURRENCY BILL REPORT.

Senate Conferrees Make No Concessions and Insist on Preservation of the Refunding Clause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Progress was made to-day toward agreement of the conferrees of the Senate and the House on the Currency bill. To-night it is ascertained that the House conferrees made the offer to the members from the Senate to accept the refunding provision of the Senate bill if the Senate conferrees will take the House declaration of its purpose to assure the maintenance of the parity.

The friends of currency reform are confident that a good bill will be reported from the Conference Committee before the end of the week. Those who have been most interested in the legislation for years trust that the language of the House bill may be retained.

The Senate is determined to hold on to the refunding part of its bill. It is evident, too, that it will not willingly accept the provision for the bureau of issue and redemption in the Treasury.

Assistant Treasurer Jordan appeared before the conferrees of the Republican side to-day and made a statement touching the administrative parts of the measure, and Treasurer Roberts was also heard, his remarks being directed against the proposition to establish a bureau of issue and redemption, on the ground that it would make necessary the reorganization of the force in the Treasurer's office.

Those qualified observers who have heard of this objection to the new bureau say that it is not a strong objection. It is true, they say, that to establish the bureau would require a rearrangement of the force, but the gain would more than compensate for the trouble and even for the employment of an additional force to carry out the plan.

It is ascertained that the course of the Senate conferrees was taken to-day evidently with the intention to prove to the House conferrees that many of the provisions of the House bill could not be carried into effect and that the House had not fully considered all of the possible effects to be produced by its bill.

The members of the Senate on the Conference Committee are conscious that they have obtained an advantage over the House in having passed their bill as a substitute for the bill of the House. The report of the conferrees must be an agreement or a failure to agree, the House bill can cut no figure. The form of the bill will continue to be chiefly that of the Senate, and the report will be one on the agreement of the House to the bill of the Senate, possibly with some amendments agreed to by the Senate.

As to the refunding provisions of the Senate bill, Senator Aldrich says that he is responsible for them, that they were not inserted at the request of anybody else, and that they received the approval of Senator Allison and other Republicans on the Finance Committee. Mr. Aldrich says that if there is to be any refunding it should be provided for now. If it is not provided for by this Congress there is no certainty that it will be possible to carry a refunding plan through the Fifty-seventh Congress.

MR. GAGE ON THE CONFERENCE.

Thinks a New Measure Will Contain the Refunding Clause.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Speaking to-night of the probable outcome of the financial legislation now pending before Congress, Secretary of the Treasury Gage said: "The legislation desired will very probably come. The two bills which have been passed by the House and Senate are well known. In all probability a harmonious measure will be agreed upon, and a bill will be worked out which both houses will pass. It will probably contain the Senate provisions as to refunding."

As to the Treasury surplus, Mr. Gage said that the Government was not taking up much money to speak of now, and that if the Refunding act was made a law it would use up a large part of the surplus.

Old Negro Government Employe Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Benjamin Harris, who died yesterday in this city, at the age of seventy-eight, was one of the oldest colored employes of the Government. He was one of the slaves who drove coaches conveying soldiers to Virginia to put down the John Brown raid. He was then the property of David Clayton. After the war he was employed in the Washington Navy Yard, but was soon transferred to the Bureau of Equipment as a messenger. He remained in that post in the Navy Department until his death.

President Takes a Sleigh Ride.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Among those who took advantage of the snow to go sleigh riding to-day were the President and Mrs. McKinley. This is the first opportunity they have had to do this since the snowstorm of last February, which was the first time they had a sleigh ride since the Administration was inaugurated. They were out more than half an hour, Mrs. McKinley being closely wrapped to save her from the cold.

THE CONFERENCE ON TRUSTS.

Lively Interest in the Discussion of the Evolution of Industrial Combinations.

"The Evolution of Industrial Combination" was the subject discussed by the People's Institute last night at the conference on trusts in Cooper Union. The meeting was the second of a series to be held this week, at which all phases of industrial combination will be discussed. About 1,500 persons listened to the arguments, and many of them showed their deep interest in the subject by the questions they propounded to the speakers. Prof. Richmond Mayo-Smith of Columbia University opened the discussion. He spoke in favor of business combination. He said it was not probable that a few individuals could stop progress or could veto the voice of the people, and that it behooved the people not to be frightened and bow their heads over the mention of the word "trust." He believed that the trust was a perfectly natural business evolution, and that the history of the last 100 years was a history of the concentration of industry.

James B. Dill, a lawyer, who has had much to do with handling the legal end of trust organizations, followed Prof. Mayo-Smith. In part, Mr. Dill said:

"There is more danger in unthinking attacks on capital than there is in capital itself. Public opinion is more powerful than anything else on earth. You cannot pass any law that capital cannot find brains and capital to defeat unless public opinion is in favor of and back of the law.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dill's speech the audience was invited to ask him questions. Nearly half of those present arose at the same time, and each man tried to make his own question heard above that of the others. Finally, when order was restored, a few persons asked questions, which were answered briefly.

Robert Erskine Ely, President of Prospect Union, Cambridge, Mass., was the first anti-trust speaker. His speech was made up of a number of epigrammatic sentences expressing his views. He said, among other things:

"The American people seem to have gone trust crazy. A trust is a small body of men surrounded by water. In this world there are some knaves and more fools. Certain classes of trusts are organized by knaves and the fools buy the stock. Some men try to make money by buying water and selling it at a higher price. It is the purchaser that creates the supply of anything. Purchasers of dishonest securities cause them to come into being. I do not care about the general denunciation of anything, not even the devil. He has one virtue—he is industrious. If trusts have done nothing more for us they have shown us what can be done by combination instead of competition."

The subject for discussion to-night will be "The Economic Effects of Industrial Combination."

PARIS COMMISSIONERS DINE.

Entertained by Ferdinand W. Peck at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Commissioner General Peck gave a dinner last night at the Waldorf-Astoria in honor of the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition recently named by the President. The appointments having been made so recently and the Commissioner General being obliged to sail to-morrow for Paris, it was impossible for some of the Commissioners to accept.

The following were present: Louis Stern of New York, Thomas F. Walsh of Colorado, H. M. Putney of New Hampshire, Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, William R. Thornton of Virginia, and Charles A. Collier of Georgia.

The Commissioner General stated in his informal remarks that he desired to know the Commissioners, and would be glad to extend to them every courtesy and elevate their positions in every manner within his power.

Speaking of the work of the United States Commission and the exposition, Commissioner General Peck said: "Our labors on this side of the ocean are in a large degree completed. During the past eighteen months the heads of our departments have traversed the country from San Francisco to Boston, visiting all the larger cities with a view to selecting the best that can be found in every field of industry. These exhibits are now being assembled at the ports of shipment.

"In all of the eighteen groups of the French classification we have endeavored to secure in our American sections the best that our country affords, and every inch of space has been provided for. We believe that even in fine arts, where our people do not claim supremacy, we shall make a showing which will impress the critics of foreign countries.

"We shall have 7,500 exhibitors, which is ten times as many as were in the American sections in Vienna in 1873, six times as many as were at Paris in 1889, and three times as many as France had at Chicago in 1893. I would prefer not to speak of comparisons with other nations in 1900 at present, though I am confident we shall excel in number of exhibitors, and we hope to stand creditably with them in quality. We have had headquarters at Chicago, New York, Washington, Albany, and Paris.

"The offices of the United States Commission in New York and Chicago will be kept open indefinitely to give information to exhibitors and the public generally. Capt. A. H. Mattox will remain in New York at the United States Commission offices, 120 Broadway, until about the date of the opening of the Exposition, Saturday, April 14. The Paris offices of the United States Commission are at 20 Avenue Rapp.

CRANE SENDS FOR PRISONER.

Has the Colored Janitor of an Alleged Gambling Club Taken Up Town So He Can Accept His Bail.

An alleged club, which went under the name of the "99" Club, and which occupied rooms on the second floor of the office building, 36 Pine Street, was closed up late yesterday afternoon, and several wagon loads of gambling material were taken to the Old Slip Police Station by Anthony Comstock, aided by Court Officer Edward O'Connor.

A colored man, who said he was a janitor, and gave his name as Harry Moore, thirty-three years old, of 105 West Twenty-sixth Street, was the only person found in the place. He was afraid that he would have to pass the night in a cell, but at about 10:30 o'clock last night Magistrate Crane telephoned to Acting Sergt. Wilbur of the Old Slip Police Station, asking that the prisoner be sent to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station.

To this unusual request the Acting Sergeant demurred until he could communicate with Police Headquarters. Capt. Stephenson, who was in command at Police Headquarters, gave his consent, "to oblige the Magistrate."

Moore was then taken to the up-town station named and admitted to bail by the Magistrate.

Magistrate Crane gave as his reason for not coming down to admit the man to bail the fact that he lived near the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, and did not want to take the time necessary to go way down town.

OBJECTED TO THE BIBLE.

He Kept His Son Out of School Because He Heard of Religion There.

Carl S. Bitner, steward of the Arbeiter Bildung Verein von Nord New York, who lives above the rooms of the society at 547 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, declared that he was an atheist, and didn't want his children to learn "nonsensical ideas about things that do not exist," when arraigned before Magistrate Duel in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday on a charge of preventing his twelve years old son, Carl, from attending the public schools. The boy had been missing from Public School No. 62 since Dec. 8.

Efforts had been made to compel Bitner to send his son to school, but he refused, saying that this was the third time he had been compelled to take his children out of the school because the teachers had insisted on religious instruction. He was arrested by Truant Officer Ketcham of the Public School Department.

Magistrate Duel ordered Bitner to return the boy to school, and said if he did not he would have him arrested again. Bitner promised that he would send the boy, but when seen later said that he would let his son remain in school only upon the promise of the School Board that he should be excused whenever the Scriptures were to be read or whenever the teacher was going to talk about the Deity.

WRIT ISSUED FOR MILLER.

Ordered to Testify in Bankruptcy Proceedings—Paper to be Served on Sheriff Walton To-day.

A writ of habeas corpus will be served this morning on Sheriff Walton of Kings County ordering him to present William F. Miller before Referee Augustus J. Koehler at the United States District Courtroom, in Brooklyn, to-morrow morning to give evidence in the bankruptcy proceedings brought by Belfer & Flash of Brooklyn, attorneys for the creditors of the Franklin Syndicate. Attorney House, one of Miller's lawyers, said yesterday that Miller could not be forced to give evidence in the bankruptcy proceedings because it might tend to incriminate him in the State case now pending against him. Messrs. Belfer & Flash and their counsel, F. A. McCloskey, say that Miller will have to submit to an examination or put himself in contempt of court. The examination of Miller, if allowed to go on, is expected to occupy two or three days.

The attorneys for the creditors have a large amount of the Franklin Syndicate's mail. It is asserted by Miller's friends that the latter is now penniless. They say that the funds of the Franklin Syndicate were deposited in a Boston bank, and that Schlesinger withdrew the money when the syndicate collapsed and fled to Europe with it. The attorneys for the creditors, however, have in their possession numerous letters to Miller from L. Powers, who managed the Boston branch of the syndicate, in which Powers speaks of sending money at various times and in various sums to be deposited in New York and Brooklyn.

The examination of witnesses before the Grand Jury in the Franklin Syndicate investigation was continued yesterday. About twenty depositors and a former employe of the check department of the syndicate were examined. It is said that the former employe stated that Schlesinger dominated Miller and all others connected with the syndicate, and was himself controlled by a woman who appeared to be about thirty-five years old, and who was accustomed to accompany Schlesinger. It is alleged that it was disclosed in the Grand Jury room that nearly all of the twenty attachés of the check department had authority to sign checks for the payment of interest on deposits. The checks thus issued were made payable on the Franklin Syndicate. The witness failed to identify one of the cash books of the syndicate.

MR. PULITZER'S NEW HOME.

Leases the Mansion of Henry T. Sloane, 3 East Seventy-second Street.

Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of The New York World, has leased the mansion of Henry T. Sloane, 3 East Seventy-second Street, to replace his own home, 10 East Fifty-fifth Street, which was totally destroyed by fire during the holiday season, two women losing their lives in the flames. The Sloane house is four stories high and has a frontage of eighty feet in Seventy-second Street, just off of Fifth Avenue. It is built in the style of the French Renaissance, of light-colored granite, with white marble trimmings, and is by many considered to be one of the handsomest of all the newer New York residences. A magnificent ballroom is one of its principal features.

This is the house that was transferred by Mr. Sloane to his former wife, who is now Mrs. Perry Belmont, Oct. 20, 1898, just about a month before their separation, and she retransferred it to him at the time of her marriage, which immediately followed the divorce which Mr. Sloane obtained from her.

The value of the property is $450,000, and Mr. Pulitzer is to pay a rental of $17,500 a year. Since the fire Mr. Pulitzer and his family have made their home at the Hotel Netherland.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

WANT DRAWBRIDGES CLOSED.

Commuters Ask Right of Way for Trains During Rush Hours.

At the Board of Trade rooms in Newark yesterday Col. J. W. Barlow of the United States Corps of Engineers gave a hearing to representatives of the Pennsylvania, Erie, Jersey Central, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads, and to citizens of New Jersey suburban towns on the question of facilitating railroad traffic over the drawbridges crossing the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, by closing them during the busy morning and evening hours.

Under present conditions it frequently happens that three or four trains are delayed by the opening of these bridges at a time when commuters are returning from or going to their places of business in this city. The river traffic is insignificant as compared with the constantly increasing traffic on the railroads, and in view of this fact numerous petitions have been circulated and signed by citizens of the Oranges, Passaic, Paterson, and other towns, asking that the drawbridges be closed between the hours of 7 and 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 and 7 P. M.

Col. Barlow will make a report and submit it for a decision to the War Department.

RAILWAYS TO CONSOLIDATE.

Bennington and Rutland Will Control the Rutland Road.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 19.—It is announced that the negotiations which have been in progress for some time past for a closer alliance between the Rutland Railroad Company and the Bennington and Rutland Railway Company have resulted in the latter passing into the control of the former company and the transfer and virtual consolidation will soon be consummated.

This step brings the railroad system of Western Vermont into closer affiliation with the New York Central, for doubtless the Rutland, with the completion of its Rutland Canadian, will proceed to obtain trackage rights or other privileges over the Fitchburg to Troy, and on to Albany. This eliminates the Washington County Road as a threatening factor. This road was for some years owned and operated by the late T. W. Park.

THE MILWAUKEE SOUTHWESTERN.

James McNaught in the West—Various Reasons for the Delay.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 19.—Col. James McNaught of New York is here. In connection with Senator Warner Miller, he expects to provide the capital which is to be used in building the Milwaukee Southwestern Railroad.

Although the County Board has ordered an election to be held in order to allow the people to vote on the proposition to issue $800,000 worth of bonds in aid of the new railroad, the election has not been called yet. Some say that the company's $300,000 bond must be put up before it can be held. Others say that the delay is due to politics, and still others want to throw the whole scheme overboard. John W. Wegner expects that the County Board will again call a special election

ANTI-RAMAPO MEASURES

Gov. Roosevelt Declared to be Against the Company.

MAY WRITE SPECIAL MESSAGE

Assemblyman Who Has Talked with the Governor Says He Will Do So Unless Legislature Acts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Those who favor the passage of some sort of legislation to prevent the Ramapo Company from making a contract with the City of New York are determined that a bill of some kind shall be passed at the present session of the Legislature. They are working hard to accomplish their object and appear confident that they will be successful, although it has been rumored that the Republican organization was opposed to any anti-Ramapo legislation.

It is reported to-night that Gov. Roosevelt has expressed himself to various members of the Legislature that he favors the proposed anti-Ramapo legislation, and will aid any effort to insure its passage. The Governor is said to desire the enactment of a law which will make it impossible for the Ramapo Company to make a contract with the Municipal Government in New York after the adjournment of the Legislature.

One Assemblyman who discussed the matter with the Governor said to-night that if the Legislature did not take the initiative soon, Gov. Roosevelt would send a special message to the Legislature, calling for the passage of a bill.

RAMAPO RESOLUTION.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Mr. Wheeler of Cattaraugus in the house this evening introduced a resolution that the Mayor and Controller of New York City be requested to transmit to the Legislature their views as to whether they deem it in the interest of the City of New York that a contract should be made with the Ramapo Water Company or any other private water company, and their judgment as to what bills should be passed to guard the interests of New York City in regard to its water supply.

Mr. McKeown of Kings gave notice that he desired to debate the resolution, and it went over, under the rules.

TAX LAW DISAGREEMENT.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The tax law proposed by Assemblyman Allds, which has passed the lower house, was to-night returned to that body with several amendments inserted by the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Allds promptly moved that the amendments be non-concurred in and asked for the appointment of a committee of conference.

The only material amendment made by the Senate committee was in the limitation of the expenses of the State Tax Commissioners. The present salary of each of these officers is $3,500 per year. Under the Allds bill it was proposed to limit their salaries and expenses to $11,500 per year.

The Senate committee divided the bill into separate measures, one an amendment to the general law and the other dealing solely with the question of salaries and expenses. Under this amendment the salary and expenses of each Commissioner is limited to $7,500 instead of $11,500.

The non-concurrence of the Assembly to these amendments will be reported back to the Senate to-morrow and a conference committee of both houses appointed.

BROOKLYN TRANSFER BILL.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Senator Coffey to-night introduced a bill providing that no street surface or elevated railroad company operated within the Borough of Brooklyn and the City of New York shall charge any person more than 5 cents for a continuous passage from any point owned or operated by the company, and that transfers shall be given on demand.

A violation of the act is deemed a misdemeanor.

TWO MORE GAS BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Assemblyman Sanders of New York to-night introduced a bill providing for a reduction of the price of illuminating gas in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx to 75 cents per 1,000 feet. The inspection of the quality of the gas furnished is placed under the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Improvements.

Assemblyman Juengst of Kings introduced a bill providing that the price for gas per thousand feet, or fraction thereof, in New York City shall be uniform.

TEACHERS' PAY BILL PASSED.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Mr. Fallows's bill to rearrange the salaries of the school teachers of Greater New York passed the Assembly to-night without debate.

The bill fixes a minimum salary of $644 for a woman teacher for the first year, with a yearly increase of $44 each successive year for fifteen years. For male teachers the minimum for the first year is $900, and a yearly increase for fifteen years of $110.

TO BRIDGE THE EAST RIVER.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Senator Ford to-night introduced a bill authorizing the New York Connecting Railroad Company to construct its bridge across the East River upon the line of its railroad to be used for railroad purposes only at or near Hell Gate.

The time for the commencement of the construction shall be on or before the first day of September next, and it must be completed within five years.

HORTON LAW REPEAL BILL.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—In the Senate to-night the Lewis bill repealing the Horton law, which permits limited round glove contests, was handed down.

Senator Parsons asked that the bill be ordered to a third reading. Senator Foley objected, and the bill was referred to the Codes Committee.

KINGS HALL OF RECORDS.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Extensive improvements to the Hall of Records in Kings are provided for in a bill to-night introduced by Senator Marshall.

The bill proposes an extension to provide additional rooms for the Surrogate, Register, County Clerk, and Commissioner of Records, and authorizes the Controller in the sum of $500,000 to provide the funds necessary.

TO BUY HAMILTON GRANGE.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—An appropriation of $50,000 for the purpose of acquiring Hamilton Grange by the State as a memorial building is proposed in a bill to-night introduced by Senator Ford. It directs the State Controller to acquire title in the name of the State to the building originally erected by Alexander Hamilton as a residence, and also to acquire title to a plot of land on the westerly side of Convent Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets, in New York City, to include the remains of the "thirteen trees" originally planted by Alexander Hamilton to commemorate the original thirteen States. The act provides for the appointment of a board of nine Trustees by the Governor, three of them to be selected by him from the membership of the Alexander Hamilton Post, No. 182, G. A. R., of New York. These Trustees are authorized to remove the Hamilton Grange to the plot which contains the "thirteen trees." They are also authorized to collect by gift all personal relics which belonged to Alexander Hamilton and to care for them at the Grange.

CITY CLUB'S ELECTION BILL.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Senator Elsberg to-night introduced a proposed amendment to the election law which has so long been advocated by the City Club of New York.

The bill proposes a substitution of the mass form of ballot, which prescribes a grouping of the offices to be voted for instead of the party columns provided for in the present law, and also prescribes a detailed form of tally-sheet, which, it is claimed, will afford more accurate returns and greater security in contested elections.

Assemblyman Fallows introduced the same bill in the House.

TO AMEND INSURANCE LAW.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Senator Ford to-night introduced a bill amending the insurance law so as to enable assessment life insurance associations to reorganize as regular mutual companies. The bill is intended to open the way for the reincorporation of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

"This amendment is introduced," said Senator Ford, "to enable assessment life insurance associations to reorganize as regular mutual companies, like the New York Life or Mutual Life. At present the law permits them to organize as regular companies, provided that they put up capital stock, or it permits them to reorganize as stipulated premium companies, and then permits stipulated premium companies to reorganize as regular mutual companies.

"This last year two assessment societies in New York became regular companies, but one of them turned over its business to persons who were willing to put up $100,000 stock capital, and the other first became a stipulated premium company and then a regular mutual company.

"It is considered very desirable to get the assessment companies reorganized and put on a permanent basis. In Massachusetts a law permitting them to become regular mutual companies was passed last year, and every one of the associations in the State save one has reincorporated. The present law of New York requiring a mutual company to turn its assets over to stockholders in order to reincorporate or else to accomplish by indirection what the law does not permit it to do directly is certainly unfair. When the company is comparatively small perhaps the guaranty of $100,000 capital may be an equivalent for the value of the assets turned over, but there are several associations as to which this would not be the case.

"The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association Superintendent Payn a few months ago found to be solvent and with a surplus of about $1,000,000. It would be disgraceful to compel members of this company to turn that $1,000,000 of surplus over to stockholders to get the alleged benefit of a guaranty of $100,000. Such a capital would add nothing to the company's strength; it already has $100,000 on deposit with the State department, and it ought to be entitled to incorporate as a mutual company.

"I doubt as a result of the enactment of this amendment, all the existing companies will reincorporate within a year or two. The provisions for the valuation of the policies of these companies are similar to those in the Massachusetts law. These provisions were agreed upon with Actuary Paterson of the Insurance Department before the bill was presented."

For a Brooklyn-Built Warship.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Wilson of Kings introduced a concurrent resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to have one of the new vessels ordered by the Government built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, if compatible with public interest. The resolution was adopted and went to the Senate, where it went over until to-morrow.

Barren Island Nuisance Bill Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Mr. Doughty's bill to abate the bone-burning and other nuisances on Barren Island passed the Assembly to-night after a short debate. Eight votes were recorded against it.

For Local Option in Cities.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Senator Ambler to-night introduced a proposed amendment to the liquor tax law providing local option shall be applicable to election districts in cities the same as in towns.

Fish and Game Bill Signed.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed Senator Brown's bill for the general revision of the State Fish and Game Code.

BILLS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The Assembly to-night passed the following bills:

Mr. COLLEY—Prohibiting the construction of railroads on the Pelham road in Pelham Manor and in New Rochelle.

Mr. RYTTENBERG—For the relief of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City.

Mr. HENRY—For the preservation of trees and vegetation in the City of New York.

Mr. SLOANE—Authorizing Yonkers to vacate and cancel certain assessments.

Senator WILCOX—Amending the poor law so as to include deceased Spanish-American war veterans in the list of those buried at the expense of the county.

BILLS INTRODUCED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-night:

Assembly.

Mr. WEEKES—Extending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to the custody of the person and the care of the property of a person addicted to the use of opium or other narcotics.

Mr. WEEKES—Providing for a State charitable institution for persons who overindulge in alcoholic stimulants, opium, or other narcotics.

Mr. DOUGHTY—To prevent the operation of surface, elevated, or steam railroads upon, under, or across any streets or highways in the Fifth Ward of Queens.

Mr. METCALFE—Providing that no devices other than rakes and tongs operated by hand only shall be used in taking oysters or clams from natural growth oyster beds in Arthur Kill or in Staten Island Sound, or tributaries thereto.

Mr. FALLOWS—Authorizing the Mayor to designate two official papers each in Queens, Richmond, and the Bronx.

Senate.

Senator PLUNKITT—To exempt the Board of Health of cities of the first-class from the law requiring that all departments of State and Municipal Governments shall purchase supplies from the State prisons.

Senator COGGESHALL—Amending the labor law to prohibit the employment of workmen by any person doing work for the State or a municipality for more than eight hours a day, except in cases of great emergency.

Senator COGGESHALL—Making it a misdemeanor for any person to interfere with any factory inspector.

Senator BRACKETT—For the appointment of eleven additional forest, fish, and game protectors, from the counties east of the Hudson, between Washington County and Long Island Sound.

Senator MACKEY—Making the preferences allowed under the civil service law to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors applicable to veterans of the Spanish-American War.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S PLANS.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Gov. Roosevelt will leave for New York City at 9:25 A. M. Wednesday. In the evening he will attend the banquet of the Harvard Club of New York City and that of the New York Press Club.

On Thursday morning he will go to Buffalo, where he will review the Sixty-fifth Regiment and attend a dinner to be given by the Saturn Club. On Friday he will return to this city.

DOG SHOW OPENS TO-DAY.

With more than 2,000 canine candidates for blue ribbons to be judged, the annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club will begin in Madison Square Garden this morning at 9 o'clock and continue until Friday. The show this year will be the largest and most important, both in point of numbers and general excellence of the dogs exhibited, that has ever been held in this country.

From early yesterday morning until long after midnight the receiving clerk was kept busy, and at that hour there remained a score of exhibits yet to be heard from. James Mortimer, the Secretary of the club, said that the cause of the delay was the recent snowstorm and that the shippers who sent dogs from the West had all reported delays along the route.

An important feature of the show in past years has been the many fine animals that have been sent over from Europe to compete. The classes in which the chief importations have been noticed this year are bulldogs and bull terriers. Frank H. Croker and Richard Croker, Jr., are the owners of the kennel, and their dogs are fine specimens. They will, however, be put in classes against the champions of last season, as well as a lot of splendid youngsters that have been bred in this country.

The largest single exhibit comes from the Swiss Mountain Kennels of Philadelphia, and includes thirty-two entries. Among them are field spaniels, cocker spaniels, Skye terriers Pomeranians, Blenheim spaniels, and ruby spaniels. The sporting spaniel classes have the largest number of contestants, and the judges must inspect 201 of them before the ribbons are awarded.

Among the best-known exhibitors this year are Frank J. Gould, with St. Bernards; John L. Arden and Guy Standing, with bull terriers; W. Gould Brokaw, with pointers; T. D. N. Cardeza of Philadelphia, with Great Danes; J. Pierpont Morgan, with collies; W. G. Rockefeller and J. L. Kernochan, with beagles; Miss Amy C. Gillig, with French bulldogs, and L. & W. Rutherford, with fox terriers.

SAFETY DEVICE STOPS A CAR.

Passengers in a Waldorf-Astoria Elevator Shaken Up and Kept Some Minutes in the Shaft.

About a dozen passengers had an unpleasant experience in an elevator on the Waldorf side of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. The car was descending rapidly when it came to a sudden standstill between the first and second floors, giving those in it quite a shaking up. None was injured or thrown down by the shock, but the car remained where it had stopped for ten minutes or more until men from the engine room had readjusted the safety device which had brought it to such a sudden halt.

The elevator is operated by electricity, and one report was that a fuse had burned out on the motor, causing the car to fall, and to the passengers it seemed as if they had dropped at least two stories.

Manager Thomas last evening said that the incident was of so little importance that it had not been reported to him at the time. He denied that there had been any mishap to the machinery, and said that no fuse had burned out. It is impossible for the elevators of the Waldorf-Astoria to drop even one foot, he said, for if they increase their speed even to the least degree beyond their regular running rate heavy springs are released by a governor on the bottom of the car and fly out and, catching in the sides of the shaft, bring the car to an instant standstill, holding it fast wherever it may be until they can be restored to their regular position, which is done by means of powerful screws. This device, he said, is favored above all others by insurance companies, and it is the practice in the hotel when new men are employed to start them running the elevators too fast, in order to make them familiar with the working of the contrivance, and if often happens that the springs are automatically released when there are passengers in the cars.

"We are always glad when the springs fly out," said Mr. Thomas, "for we know then that our guests are perfectly safe in the elevators."

It was explained that when the cars are stopped in this way while descending the cables continue to slacken until the driving machinery is stopped, and it is then necessary to signal to the engineer to reverse the drum and draw the cable taut again before the car can be released, and this is one of the causes of delay. Passengers in the car that was stopped yesterday refused to give their names.

HANNA-MAUDE WEDDING.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19.—Dan R. Hanna, son of Senator M. A. Hanna, was married this afternoon to Mrs. Daisy Gordon Maude at the residence of the bride's father, in Glenville, a suburb of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. M. Riale, former pastor of the Glenville Presbyterian Church. Only a few of the immediate relatives of the contracting parties were present.

The couple stood under a beautiful canopy of roses and smilax. The bride wore a plain gown of pure white silk. She wore no veil and carried no flowers. The house was handsomely decorated with palms and flowers. The bride is twenty-six years old, and the bridegroom thirty-three.

New Company Buys Shipping Plant.

GREENPORT, L. I., Feb. 19.—A stock company with a large capital has been organized to purchase and operate the plant of the Greenport Basin and Construction Company. Articles of incorporation will be filed under the laws of New Jersey. T. W. Brigham, Charles P. Brigham, and F. M. Hoyt will be the incorporators. The new company has obtained additional property and a new basin, and another set of steam railways will be put in. The yards will be enlarged and the company will enter into active competition with the other yacht-building firms. It is said that the establishment of iron works for the construction of large iron vessels is contemplated by the new owners of the plant.

INDOOR TENNIS TOURNEY.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19.—Yale's representatives in the National indoor tennis tournament of the United States, which will be held at the Seventh Regiment Armory, in New York City, from Wednesday until Saturday, Feb. 21 to 24, will be H. H. Hackett, 1900, and J. A. Allen, 1900, S.

Hackett won the championship of Maine at Sorrento last year, and with Allen the Western doubles championship at Chicago. Allen is the champion of the university and a strong player.

RACING DATES ANNOUNCED.

At a meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club yesterday afternoon the following schedule of racing dates for the season of 1900 was announced:

Washington Jockey Club, Spring meeting, April 2 to April 14; Queens County Jockey Club, Spring meeting, April 16 to May 4; Westchester Racing Association, Spring meeting, May 5 to May 25; Brooklyn Jockey Club, Spring meeting, May 26 to June 15; Coney Island Jockey Club, Summer meeting, June 16 to July 4; Brighton Beach Racing Association, July 5 to Aug. 8; Saratoga Association, Aug. 1 to Aug. 31; Coney Island Jockey Club, Autumn meeting, Aug. 25 to Sept. 8; Brooklyn Jockey Club, Autumn meeting, Sept. 10 to Sept. 29; Westchester Racing Association, Autumn meeting, Oct. 1 to Oct. 20; Empire City Jockey Club, Oct. 22 to Nov. 3; Queens County Jockey Club, Autumn meeting, Nov. 5 to Nov. 15; Washington Jockey Club, Autumn meeting, Nov. 17 to Nov. 30.

On the recommendation of the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, the bay gelding Fifield and the bay horse Oaklawn were reinstated for steeplechases and hurdle races.

Blooded Horse Sale at Lexington.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 19.—The annual midwinter sale of blooded stock by Woodard & Shanklin will begin to-morrow at Tattersall's. Five hundred head of trotters and 200 head of thoroughbreds are to be offered and good prices are expected. Buyers from various sections of the country are coming in to-day. The trotting sale will be held during the day and the thoroughbreds at night. Fred S. Wilkes, 2:11¾, and scores of trotters with fast records will be offered.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Tantaran results:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Vesuvian, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 7 to 10, won; Mountebank, 104, (Powell,) 6 to 1, second; Bandora, 102, (T. Walsh,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:16½. Aborigine, Artilla, Mission, Laborga, Upper Crust, Isaline, Maydine, and Sam Dannebaum also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Nine-sixteenths of a mile; purse; for two-year-olds. M. F. Tarpey, 105 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 7, won; Scotch Belle, 108, (Vittatoe,) 6 to 1, second; On Time, 100, (Henry,) 12 to 1, third. Time—0:57¾. Fred Mount, Girly Ducat, and Cariochini also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Hard Knot, 103 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 6 to 1, won; Harry Thoburn, 105, (Henry,) 10 to 1, second; Potente, 111, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:42½. Scotch Plaid, Tipmast, and Daisy F. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Captive, 107 pounds, (Ross,) 3 to 1, won; Espirando, 104, (Vittatoe,) 10 to 1, second; Mortgage, 87, (Phelan,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:15¼. Ricardo, The Wooer, Hiram Johnson, Loch Katrine, Red Cherry, Uterp, Lew Zara, and Heartless also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Espionage, 99 pounds, (J. Martin,) 4 to 1, won; Perseus, 103, (Bullman,) 12 to 1, second; Facade, 98, (Henry,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. White Fern, Meadowthorp, Bishop Reed, and Dogtown also ran. Wyoming and Castake left at the post.

SIXTH RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Sybaris, 108 pounds, (Jenkins,) 4 to 5, won; Montallade, 108, (T. Walsh,) 2 to 1, second; Sister Alice, 106, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Formella, Rosalabra, Antioch, and Yaruba also ran.

New York Baseball Player Signs.

The New York Baseball Club yesterday received the signed contract of Pitcher Charles Gettig to play with the team this season. Nine players have signed thus far. Arrangements are being made to take the players South for the annual Spring practice. The team trained at Charleston, S. C., last year, and it is not unlikely that the same place will be selected again this year.

Will Meet Columbia at Football.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—John C. Bell, Chairman of the University of Pennsylvania Football Committee, to-day announced that a game had been arranged between Pennsylvania and Columbia University to be played on either Oct. 13 or Oct. 20. This is the first football game ever arranged between the two universities, and may lead to a series of contests.

Sharkey Whips Jeffords.

DETROIT, Feb. 19.—Tom Sharkey to-night knocked out Jim Jeffords, the California aspirant for heavyweight honors, in the second round of what was to have been a ten-round bout. The men had fought two minutes and six seconds in the second round when the knockout was delivered.

WILEY WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Remarkable Record Made by Rochester Man in the A. A. U. Boxing and Wrestling Tourney.

The final bouts in the boxing and wrestling championship tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at the Broadway Athletic Club last night furnished excellent exhibitions by the best amateurs in this country and Canada. In wrestling Max Wiley of the Rochester Athletic Club earned a reputation at this tournament that no amateur has ever made before. He weighs 135 pounds, but is so clever that he entered in the 145 and 158 pound classes, and in both he won the championship easily.

The boxing last night, as was expected, furnished some interesting exhibitions. Only the best men in each class were left after three nights of competition.

The summaries follow:

WRESTLING.

145-Pound Class.—Final Bout—Max Wiley, Rochester A. C., defeated J. L. Cluney, Union Settlement A. C.

115-Pound Class.—Final Bout—Joseph Renzland, St. George A. C., defeated N. Lewis, Norwegian Turn Verein.

158-Pound Class.—Final Bout—Max Wiley, Rochester A. C., defeated A. Mellinger, St. Bartholomew A. C.

BOXING.

105-Pound Class.—Semi-finals—S. Bruns, Pastime A. C., made R. Appel, New West Side A. C., quit in one minute. Henry Kinney, New West Side A. C., defeated James Stone, Avonia A. C. W. Cullen, Union Settlement A. C., defeated E. Lovell, Star A. C. Thomas Killallo defeated J. Dempsey, Pastime A. C. H. Kinney, New West Side A. C., defeated S. Bruns, Pastime A. C.

145-Pound Class.—Semi-finals—J. J. Dukelow, Rochester A. C., defeated J. Donnelly, Union Settlement A. C. J. J. Dukelow, Rochester A. C., defeated J. Leavy, Pastime A. C.

115-Pound Class.—Semi-final Bout—B. J. Diamond, Union Settlement A. C., defeated W. Montgomery, Wyanoke P. C.; J. Laurel, New West Side A. C., defeated D. Douglas, Pastime A. C.

125-Pound Class.—Semi-final—John T. Scholes, Jr., Don Rowing Club, Toronto, Canada, defeated M. O'Brien, Union Settlement A. C.; W. Cullen, Union Settlement A. C., defeated A. T. Killallo, Union Settlement A. C.

158-Pound Class.—Semi-final—J. Williams, Pastime A. C., defeated A. Padrucco, St. Bartholomew A. C.

135-Pound Class.—Semi-final—J. Hopkins, Union Settlement A. C., defeated J. J. Swartz, New West Side A. C.

158-Pound Class.—Final bout—William Rodenbach, New West Side A. C., defeated J. Williams, Pastime A. C.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Two scores of over 900 were bowled by the Morningside team in the National League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. In the first game, with a score of 907, the Morningsides defeated the Pontiac Wheelmen, and in the third game the Morningsides won again, defeating the Golden Rods by a score of 902 to 836. Demmler of the Morningsides bowled a score of 232 in the first game, the best showing of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Cluch, 193; Stearn, 152; Kessler, 182; Dumble, 181; MacLellan, 172. Total, 870.

Morningside—Demmler, 232; Madden, 175; Doncourt, 155; Eiche, 184; Klingelhoffer, 160. Total, 907.

SECOND GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Clinch, 169; Stearn, 138; Kessler, 223; Dumble, 183; MacLellan, 223. Total, 936.

Golden Rod—Eckstein, 122; Dormagen, 141; Herbert, 140; Meyer, 105; Eck, 161. Total, 669.

THIRD GAME.

Morningside—Demmler, 179; Madden, 208; Doncourt, 169; Eiche, 166; Klingelhoffer, 180. Total, 902.

Golden Rod—Eckstein, 154; Dormagen, 150; Herbert, 180; Meyer, 181; Eck, 171. Total, 836.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club will not figure in the competition for the championship of the Harlem Navy if the work of its team at the Harlem Palace last night is to be considered. In two games the team bowled scores under the 600 mark. The Nonpareils won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bohemian B. C.—Bokorny, 111; Servitus, 149; Turck, 162; Varvich, 137; Forst, 155. Total, 714.

Metropolitan R. C.—Chicherio, 77; Johnson, 139; Murphy, 138; Morris, 76; Springmeyer, 118. Total, 568.

SECOND GAME.

Nonpareil B. C.—Botts, 176; Pike, 189; Kelly, 160; Raymond, 193; Hunken, 148. Total, 866.

Metropolitan R. C.—Chicherio, 69; Johnson, 114; Murphy, 127; Morris, 92; Springmeyer, 111. Total, 513.

THIRD GAME.

Nonpareil B. C.—Botts, 184; Pike, 146; Kelly, 131; Raymond, 171; Hunken, 192. Total, 824.

Bohemian B. C.—Servitus, 134; Bokorny, 150; Turck, 139; Varvich, 160; Forst, 183. Total, 766.

Games were bowled in two sections of the United Bowling Club's tournament last night. In Section No. 2, at the Arcade alleys, the Oerells won two games. The Norddeutscher Club scored a double victory in Section No. 3, at the Germania alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME—SECTION NO. 2.

Glendale—Laine, 173; Kreater, 183; Lehr, 125; Schwager, 131; Schneider, 151. Total, 763.

Navahoe—Bohmke, 152; Homeyer, 103; Frey, 178; Coe, 144; H. Vogt, 137. Total, 714.

SECOND GAME.

Oerell—Helmers, 156; Otten, 157; Hamerling, 147; Monsees, 156; Schultz, 186. Total, 802.

Navahoe—Bohmke, 169; Homeyer, 120; Frey, 164; Coe, 118; H. Vogt, 156. Total, 727.

THIRD GAME.

Oerell—Helmers, 130; Otten, 217; Hamerling, 145; Monsees, 158; Schultz, 103. Total, 843.

Glendale—Laine, 134; Kreater, 163; Lehr, 161; Schwager, 136; Schneider, 168. Total, 762.

FIRST GAME—SECTION NO. 3.

Norddeutscher—Wiehmann, 183; Evers, 123; Schutte, 99; Marshausen, 127; Banz, 160. Total, 692

Cannon—Koch, 122; Grell, 91; Tietjen, 119; Blessing, 112; Klump, 128. Total, 572.

SECOND GAME.

Eclipse—Barber 157; Weissner, 96; Eckert, 100; Timmons, 132; Thompson, 158. Total, 643.

Cannon—Koch, 128; Crokell, 143; Tietjen, 129; Blessing, 134; Klump, 98. Total, 632.

THIRD GAME.

Norddeutscher—Wiehmann, 187; Evers, 143; Schutte, 149; Marshausen, 160; Banz, 163. Total, 802.

Eclipse—Barber, 164; Tweer, 161; Eckert, 105; Timmons, 133; Thompson, 154. Total, 717.

The Echo Bowling Club won two games last night in the Carruthers Brooklyn National tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Arlington—Arps, 174; Boemermann, 181; Harms, 155; Meyer, 167; Remple, 144. Total, 811.

Reinecke—Wickern, 176; Kruse, 175; Wulpern, 172; Meyer, 152; Emmer, 132. Total, 817.

SECOND GAME.

Reinecke—Wickern, 116; Kruse, 230; Wulpern, 170; Meyer, 151; Emmer, 145. Total, 812.

Echo—Sellers, 133; Lounsbury, 134; McNeil, 156; Bannister, 128; Wells, 139. Total, 740.

THIRD GAME.

Echo—Sellers, 164; Lounsbury, 162; McNeil, 145; Bannister, 163; Wells, 181. Total, 815.

Arlington—Arps, 170; Boemermann, 134; Harms, 167; Meyer, 142; Remple, 177. Total, 790.

East New York Council easily defeated Welcome and Oxford Councils last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament at Trainor's alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Welcome Council—H. Wyant, 147; F. Wyant, 136; Grosch, 128; Hummel, 180; Peters, 118. Total, 709.

Oxford Council—Carman, 155; Codat, 90; Zinser, 96; Baden, 159; Thompson, 134. Total, 635.

SECOND GAME.

East New York Council—A. Keifer, 155; Senior, 156; G. Moore, 215; W. Moore, 205; C. Keifer, 181. Total, 911.

Welcome Council— H. Wyant, 127; F. Wyant, 168; Grosch, 181; Hummel, 170; Peters, 138. Total, 784.

THIRD GAME.

East New York Council—A. Keifer, 147; Senior, 163; G. Moore, 200; W. Moore, 168; C. Keifer, 180. Total, 858.

Oxford Council—Carman, 124; Codat, 98; Zinser, 140; Baden, 114; Thompson, 153. Total, 648.

Bowling Tournament Games To-day.

North Side National League—Central, Gotham, Orchard.

United Bowling Clubs, Section No. 2—Aurora Manhatta, Occident.

Fire Insurance League—American, Greenwich, Home.

Bank Clerks' League—Kountze Brothers, Chase National, No. 2, Sub-Treasury.

Columbia League—Amsterdam, Empire, New York Council.

Athletic League—Columbia vs. Jersey City, Knickerbocker vs. North End.

Harlem Navy—Harlem, Nassau, Dauntless.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Brooklyn, Philadelphos, De Long.

Brooklyn Arlington Ladies' Tournament—Monarch No. 1, Unter Uns, Clio.

Carruthers' Brooklyn National—Imperial, Kings County, Pontiac.

Arlington National—Holschen, M. M. M., Stragler.

Yonkers Wins at Curling.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Feb. 19.—The annual curling matches for the district medal and the Crawford Cup between Utica and Yonkers, which were played here to-day, both resulted in favor of Utica, the former by 30 points to 25, and the latter by 39 to 36.

GOLF AT PALM BEACH.

Thirty-two Qualify in Tournament for Secretary's Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 19.—The annual golf tournament for the Secretary's Cups and championship of Florida commenced this morning. Of the sixty entries the following thirty-six qualified:

H. M. Forrest, 164; M. R. Wright, 182; G. E. Kenny, 182; C. Hamilton, 155; H. C. Colby, 170; S. Maddock 185; J. Trevelli, 182; A. W. Black, 182; L. Taylor, 182; W. F. Hatton, 200; T. D. Hooper, 197; H. Fenne, 189; T. L. Schumier, 187; C. L. Tappin, 186; F. E. Snow, 196; D. A. Loring, Jr., 193; H. H. Benedict, 197; W. H. Davis, 199; M. E. Work, 188; R. B. McGarry, 197; St. John Wood, 195; C. E. Green, 194; N. E. Reynal, 202; S. Carpenter, 193; F. E. Howe, 199; T. S. Napier, 201; H. B. Day, 209; H. Suydam, 208; R. K. Roor, 212; E. Cluett, 213; C. E. Barnard, 212; L. Leake, 208; H. R. Rea, 214; H. E. Brokaw, 208; J. W. Johnson, 204; L. H. Battlefield, 209; A. E. Harding, 215; A. H. Revell, 216; J. B. Russell, 222.

The first sixteen qualified for the championship cup, the second sixteen for the consolation.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

STATEN ISLAND CRICKET AND BASEBALL CLUB.—Judgment for $569 was entered yesterday against the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club, in favor of Herman A. Geist, for cigars which he sold to the club. The judgment was obtained in the City Court here.

JOSEPH A. GARGIULO.—Judgment for $10,405 was entered yesterday against Joseph A. Gargiulo, in favor of Austin H. Watson, for the balance due on money loaned and advanced from July 9, 1896, to May 8, 1899. Mr. Gargiulo was served with the summons at the railroad station at Port Chester.

HENRY THOESEN.—Charles H. Daniels has been appointed receiver of the assets of Henry Thoesen, deceased, formerly a dealer in furniture at Third Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, who made an assignment Oct. 6, 1893, to George Solomon, by Judge Leventritt of the Supreme Court, on the application of Gen. S. F. Kneeland, attorney for the H. B. Claflin Company, a judgment creditor for $12,519. Gen. Kneeland stated that Mr. Solomon has acted as assignee since the assignment and has about $25,000 in his possession. One of the grounds for the appointment of the receiver was that judgments have been entered against Mr. Solomon. The schedules of Mr. Thoesen's assignment showed liabilities of $113,000.

DAVID BRADLEY LEE.—Deficiency judgment for $44,692 was docketed yesterday against David Bradley Lee, in favor of Henry De Forest Weeks, as trustee of Charles F. Wetmore, J. Frederick Schenck, and Edward J. Berwind, growing out of the foreclosure sale of a quarter interest of Mr. Lee in the property 27 Union Square.

Out of Town.

PULSIFER, COOK & CO.—The firm of Pulsifer, Cook & Co., paper dealers, of Boston, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of their creditors to Messrs. Hales W. Suter and Thomas H. Keenan. The failure was caused principally by the recent closing of the Globe National Bank of Boston. Mr. Suter, one of the assignees, states that he is unable to give any idea of the assets and liabilities at present.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PETER OTTO.—Peter Otto, residing at Mount Kisco, N. Y., and employed at 2,712 Third Avenue, this city, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,567 and no assets.

RAPHAEL AIZENMAN.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Le Roy S. Gove receiver of the assets of Raphael Aizenman, manufacturer of albums at 100 Grand Street.

JACOB REICH.—Jacob Reich, agent for Frances Reich, at 32 East Ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $26,161 and no assets. He was formerly a partner in the firm of Horowitz & Co., who dissolved in 1893.

EDWARD J. RICHARDS.—Edward J. Richards of Yonkers has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $2,380 and assets consisting of lots in Yonkers Park valued at $29,800, mortgaged for $17,300, debts due him of $44, and cash in bank, 84 cents.

JACOB AND MOSES BERNSTEIN.—Jacob and Moses Bernstein, composing the firm of J. Bernstein & Brother formerly manufacturers of furs at 3 West Third Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,375 and no assets. They failed on Nov. 1, 1897.

THOMAS J. KENNEDY.—Thomas J. Kennedy of 2,013 Lexington Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,001 and no assets. He has been in the liquor line for the past ten years, and had saloons at 2,357 Second Avenue, 2,376 Third Avenue, and 2,180 Third Avenue.

JOSEPH AND LOUIS MAGNUS.—Joseph and Louis Magnus, who composed the firm of Joseph Magnus & Brother, dealers in tobacco and cigars at 1,214 Third Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,290 and no assets. They went out of business four years ago.

SIEGFRIED H. MAY.—Siegfried H. May of 160 West Eighty-fourth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $134,730 and no assets. He was formerly a partner in the firm of S. H. May & Co., wholesale liquor dealers at 58 Warren Street, who made an assignment Jan. 27, 1887. Of the liabilities $650 are personal debts and the balance, $134,080, are on firm account. Edward Marum, the other partner, filed a petition in bankruptcy Feb. 3, 1899, and has received his discharge.

VASA E. STOLBRAND.—Vasa E. Stolbrand of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, employed there as a mathematical instructor and commandant of cadets, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $4,532 and no available assets. He has mathematical instruments worth $250 and military uniforms used by him in the service of the United States Army worth $250, for all of which he claims exemption. The debts were contracted principally at Auburn, Aurora, and Syracuse in 1896 to 1898, and the most of them are for military uniforms, equipment, goods, books, groceries, &c.

NATIONAL SHEAR COMPANY.—Schedules of the National Shear Company (the Shear Trust) of Newark, whose office was formerly at 290 Broadway, show liabilities $299,002 and assets $296,243, consisting of real estate, $62 500; stock in trade, $107,251 (nominal value $321,753;) machinery at Fremont, Ohio, and Newark, N. J., $65,000; outstanding accounts, $60,000; cash on hand, $325 and in bank, $1,167. The real estate is at Newark, $35,000; Fremont, $25,000, and Elyria, Ohio, $2,500. Among the creditors are the J. C. Pearson Company of Boston, $94,500; J. C.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $4,500,000.
51 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
70 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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FINANCIAL.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made October 1, 1892, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-12, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest, having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-12 Certificates of Interest.

Z-12 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 24 to 84, Series Z-12, aggregating $10,500, and agreement dated October 1, 1892, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made January 27, 1891, between The Ohio Falls Car Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-7, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-7 Certificates of Interest:

Z-7 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 12 to 45, Series Z-7, aggregating $162,964.39, and agreement dated January 27, 1891, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1890, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-5, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-5 Certificates of Interest:

Z-5 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company, Lease Warrants Nos. 31 to 139, Series Z-5, aggregating $548,033.96, and agreement dated November 1, 1890, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1890, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series Z-3, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said Z-3 Certificates of Interest.

Z-3 CERTIFICATES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 32 to 124, Series Z-3, aggregating $18,003.76, and agreement dated November 1, 1890, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made November 1, 1890, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all Certificates of Interest of Series B-192, Iron Car Equipment Company, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said Certificates of Interest having not been paid, will sell at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said B-192 Certificates of Interest.

B-192 SECURITIES.

Iron Car Equipment Company Lease Warrants, Nos. 38 to 124, Series B-192, aggregating $47,157.61, and agreement dated November 1, 1890, under which same were issued.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN CONTROLLING A large amount of stock business desires partnership with a member of the New York Stock Exchange, or in an established house. COMMISSION, Box 118 Times Office.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, Feb. 21st, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Public Administrator.)
$1,000 The German Liederkranz (N. Y.) 1st 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., redeemable 1902, due 1917.
(By order of Executors.)
20 shs. Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé R. R. Prefd.
100 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co.
200 shs. Atch., Top. & Santa Fé R. R. common.
100 shs. Southern R'way Co. common.
100 shs. American Spirits Manfg. Co. common.
40 shs. American Spirits Manfg. Co. prf.
200 shs. Wabash R. R. Co. pref.
50 shs. National Lead Co.
50 shs. Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co.
150 shs. Chic. Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.
100 shs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
$1,000 American Spirits Manfg. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bond, 1915.
$3,000 Rochester Gas & Electric Co. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., Regstd., 1912.
$5,000 Metropolitan Street R'way Genl. Mtge. and Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Regstd. Bonds, 1997.
3 shs. Home Life Ins. Co.
3 shs. New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
25 shs. New York, New Haven, & Hartford R. R.
10 shs. Union Pac. R. R. common.
500 shs. Erie R. R. common.
60 shs Bedford Riding Academy, B'klyn.
500 shs. Trinity Mining Co. of Galena, Lander Co., Nev.
400 shs. Excelsior Water & Mining Co. of Nevada.
30 shs. Schermerhorn Bank of B'klyn.
(By order of Trustee.)
255 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
$6,000 Knoxville Water Co., 6% Bds., 1912.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shs. American Grocery Co. 1st Pfd.
40 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
50 shs. Pacific Bank.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
30 shs. 23d Street R'way Co.
703 shs. Consumers' Gas Co., Newburg, N. Y.
100 shs. Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Pfd.
150 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. People's Trust Co., B'klyn.
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co., B'klyn.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
10 shs. Liberty Silk Co., 8% Prefd.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
25 shs. The Audit Co. of N. Y. Pfd.
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
35 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Western National Bank.
10 shs. Liberty Silk Co., 8% Pfd.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
50 shs. Hanover Fire Insurance Co.
100 shs. United States Manfg. Co. 8% Pfd.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Insurance Co.
121 shs. 9th National Bank.
5 shs. Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
$5,000 National Conduit & Cable Co. 20-year Bds., 1917.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
15 shs. North American Trust Co.
29 shs. Burlington, Cedar Rap. & Northern R. R.
$3,000 Niagara Falls Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
$1,000 Lotos Club (N. Y.) 6 p. c. Bds., 1902.
5,500 shs. The Pittsburg Co. of Penn., (Hypd.)
$5,000 Union Water Co. 1st Mtge. and Coll. Trust 6 p. c. 30-year Bds., 1923, (Hypd.)
$9,000 Crystal Water Co. of Edgewater, S. I., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$10,000 Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
15 shs. Ninth Natl. Bank.
6 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
6 shs. Ninth Natl. Bank.
8 shs. Trenton Potteries Co. Pfd.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
63 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
5 shs. City Trust Co.
100 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
15 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
10 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.
112 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
200 shs. Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
20 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
5 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
$10,000 Western Carolina Bank, Asheville, N. C., 5 p. c. Receiver's Ctfs., 28 p. c. paid.
$700 Harlem Club 5 p. c. 2d Mtge. Bds., 1900.
50 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. common.
30 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$25,000 Washington Traction & Elec. Co. 4½ p. c. Bds.
20 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
100 shs. Nash., Chat. & St. Louis R. R. common.
6 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
25 shs. Home Insurance Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
$27,000 Lou., New Albany & Chicago R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
20 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
$1,000 Lotos Club 6 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1902.
$5,000 Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & No. West. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
50 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
13 shs. North American Trust Co.
18 shs. Natl. City Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
TUESDAY, FEB. 20, 1900, AT 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$10,000 Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking R. R. Co. General Mortgage, 4 per cent. Bonds (Trust Co. Receipt.)
2 shares Kentucky Coal, Iron and Development Co., Limited, $100 each.
100 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
5,500 shares Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. Co., common, $100 each.
1,000 shares Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. Co., preferred, $100 each.
By order of Marie Grosse, Executrix of Edward Grosse, deceased.
22 shares Hollis Real Estate Co., $100 each.
All the right, title, and interest of Edward Grosse in and to 30 shares Hollis Real Estate Co., pledged as collateral security for the payment of a note of $2,000.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON W. HOOKER,
HENRY S. MANNING, HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK, C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN. FRANK JAY GOULD.

LAFAYETTE GAS COMPANY.
FORT WAYNE GAS COMPANY.
OHIO & INDIANA GAS COMPANY.
LOGANSPORT & WABASH VALLEY GAS COMPANY.
INDIANA NATURAL & ILLUMINATING GAS COMPANY.

At a meeting of Directors of the first four companies above mentioned, held on February 15th, 1900, the Treasurer was authorized to purchase in the open market, for redemption and cancellation, $10,000, par value, of the Mortgage Bonds of the Lafayette Gas Company, and $15,000, par value of the Mortgage Bonds of each of the said other three Companies, at the lowest price at which the said bonds might be offered for sale. Offers to sell the whole or any part of the said bonds will accordingly be received by the undersigned, at 45 Broadway, New York City, Room 96, at any time prior to February 24th, 1900. In case of several offers at the same price, the right to apportion or reject the same is reserved.

Out of $50,000 par value of Bonds of the Indiana Natural & Illuminating Gas Company, held in its treasury for betterments, $10,000, par value, have been cancelled, by order of the Board of Directors. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.
New York, February 15, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

Referring to the Committee's advertisement, dated February 1, 1900, Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company may be deposited with the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 59 CEDAR STREET, under the terms of the preliminary agreement dated February 1, 1900, up to and including February 28, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, N. Y.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
New York, February 16, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended December 31, 1899, a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid April 2, 1900, to the Stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on March 15, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on March 15, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. April 3, 1900.
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.,
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

New York February 16th, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at 3 P. M. on March 15, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on April 3, 1900.
On April 2, 1900, The Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividend of TWO PER CENT., when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
SPEYER & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of the Reading Company.
Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 8, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900.
READING COMPANY,
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.
On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.
A quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.75) per share on the PREFERRED STOCK, and a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.75) per share on the COMMON STOCK of this Company have been declared, payable at the Assistant Treasurer's office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after March 1, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 20, 1900.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. February 20, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 2, 1900.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Ass't Treasurer.

American Linseed Company.
100 William Street, New York, Feb. 14, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held to-day, the 4th quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. was declared on the preferred stock, payable by check from Chicago, March 15th, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books, 3 o'clock P. M. Feb. 24. Both Common and Preferred Transfer Books will close Feb. 24 and reopen March 16.
No discharge warrants will be issued after the 21st inst. G. E. HIGHLEY, Secretary.

Saint Paul and Duluth R. R. Co.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 36.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Feb. 1, 1900.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 1, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Tuesday, Feby. 6, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1900.
F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mtge. 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Wednesday, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due March 1, 1900, and will open March 1 at 10 A. M.
C. E. POTTS, Treas.
Richmond, Va., Feb. 17th, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
Office of Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co.
Norfolk, Va., February 16, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company for the election of nine Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Norfolk, Va., on Thursday, March 1st, 1900, at 9 A. M. Transfer books will be closed February 24th and reopened March 2, 1900.
CLARENCE MOORE, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—At meeting of the Executive Committee, held February 16, 1900, it was Resolved, That, for the purpose of the annual meeting of the stockholders duly called to be held in accordance with the by-laws of the Company, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900, the stock transfer books of the Company be closed at the close of business on February 20th instant, and that they be reopened on the morning of March 15th next.
A. R. BREWER, Secretary.
N. Y., February 19th, 1900.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Windmill Electric Company will be held at the office of the Company, 49 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock. G. W. MARLIN, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Certificate No. 023,[illegible] for 5 shares Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company common stock in name of Estate of Ella C. Whittemore. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same, as application has been made to the company for a new certificate.
A. T. HYATT, Executor.
Feb'y 19, 1900

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend has been declared by the American Linseed Company.

Statements as to the [illegible] of the following National banks will be found in another column: Union, Liberty, Shoe and Leather, Mercantile, Nassau, Hide and Leather, Mercantile, National, Bank of North America, Phenix, Chemical, Bank of Commerce, Butchers and Drovers, Gallatin, of New York, and the First National, of Brooklyn.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 19	337,346
To date this year	16,921,063
Corresponding date last year	35,200,101

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 19	$2,010,500
To date this year	$81,573,600
Corresponding date last year	$208,428,160

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2¼ @2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop	½	Gen. Elect	1⅛
Am. Steel & Wire	1¼	Hock. Val. pf	1
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	½	Iowa Cent. pf	½
Am. Sugar Ref	⅝	Louis. & Nash	⅛
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Met. Street Ry	1¼
Balt. & Ohio pf	1¼	Met. W. S. El., C	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅝
Brunswick	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅞	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅞
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¼	Norf. & West.	2
Chi., I. & L. pf	1½	Northern Pacific	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Reading 1st pf	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Rep. Steel pf	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	½	St. L. & S. W.	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	3	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	⅜
Consol. Gas	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼
Cont. Tobacco	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Third Avenue	1½
Del., L. & W.	3½	Union Pacific	⅜
Del. & H.	⅞	U. S. Rubber	⅜
Erie Tel. & Tel.	8	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Evans. & T. H.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Can. South	½	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
Chi. G. W. pf., A	½	Pennsylvania	½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	½	Standard R. & T.	⅝
Glucose Sugar	½	West. Un. Tel.	¾
Int. Paper pf.	½	Wis. Central	¾

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mob. & Ohio new 6s	2½	Scioto Valley & New Eng. 4s	4

Bonds Declined.

C. & E. Ill. con. 6s	1	N. Y. G., El. L., H. & P. 5s	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 4½s	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
Ev. & T. H. gen	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Yesterday's stock market was not broader than those which reflected the dullness of last week. In only two or three instances was there any notable activity whatever, even the trading in Sugar and Tobacco trusts falling below 25,000 shares apiece. Norfolk and Western common, in point of trading, was the most conspicuous feature of the day; it rose over 2 points on transactions passing 40,000 shares. Wall Street has it that the Norfolk and Western property is passing into the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A sufficient warrant, however, for the strength of the stock shows in the extraordinary earnings which the property, ever since its reorganization, has been piling up. Every one of the bituminous coal producing and carrying companies is able to make money now, which is true, indeed, of every branch of the coal trade—as advance figures of the Lackawanna Road disclose, and as figures about to be issued by the Jersey Central will make plain. The American coal business is revolutionized. Not merely is home consumption passing former records, but there enters the new forceful element of a foreign market ready to take consignments on a tremendous scale.

Coal trade improvement is, however, but keeping pace with the phenomenal betterment of the iron trade. All the iron and steel stocks are in better form now than since any of the newer ones began to get Wall Street quotation. Official forecasts of plans whereby one of the new iron properties (the American Steel and Wire Company) is to apply a portion of its enormous earnings to the retirement of $10,000,000 of its preferred shares have current significant importance. A record approaching aught like this has hitherto not been known in American corporation annals.

A memorandum issued in Wall Street yesterday gave official estimates of the earnings of the newer group of iron and steel corporations, and every property cited presents figures simply phenomenal.

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Wall Street devoted much attention yesterday to continuing consideration of Third Avenue Street Railroad affairs. The fact, some time ago announced in Wall Street, that James R. Keene had acquired a substantial interest in Third Avenue's capital stock was newly discussed, and there came from Metropolitan Street Railway authorities emphatic denials of the representation that there are or have been any negotiations upon the part of friends of that property looking to the acquisition of the Third Avenue system. Millionaire interests are at stake. Wall Street gossips are much confused. Many emphatic statements get into conflict—while, meantime, almost every professional trader on the New York Stock Exchange affects to believe that there must before long be further severe recessions in Third Avenue's market quotations, there being no[illegible] denial whatsoever of the[illegible] from $17,000,000 to $30,000,000 [illegible] is needed to keep the [illegible]

WHY THE HOUSE REDEMPTION PLAN IS PREFERRED.

[FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

It is evident that the bankers and financiers of the city have given little attention to the differences between the redemption plans of the two Currency bills now in the hands of the conference committee at Washington. They have felt so much gratification that both the House and Senate bills provided for the maintenance and security of the gold standard that they have troubled themselves little about the details of the means by which it was to be done, assuming that in either case they would be effectual. Everything else in the two measures has been regarded as of minor importance. When, however the matter is brought to the attention of practical financiers, they do not hesitate to express their preference for the redemption features of the House bill, though there is only one point upon which they are at all strenuous.

As a rule they consider the separate Division of Issue and Redemption provided for in the House bill a desirable thing, because it will separate all the records, accounts, and operations relating to the issue and redemption of Government notes and certificates from those relating to revenues and expenditures, making clear the broad distinction between the two functions of the Treasury Department and making easier their independent performance. This is regarded as a point of safety in the future currency policy. As to whether it is better to maintain a reserve of 25 per cent. of the liabilities against which it is held or a specific fund of $150,000,000 of gold coin, which is considerably more than 25 per cent. of the present volume of Government notes and the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver, it is not easy to obtain definite opinions, because it is generally regarded with indifference. One suggestion in favor of the percentage plan is that if Congress should hereafter take a notion to increase the volume of Government notes, the redemption fund would advance automatically, in proportion.

But the one point of difference upon which real stress is laid is that affecting the reissue of notes or certificates once redeemed or exchanged. The provision of the House bill, that they shall be held in the reserve fund and not again withdrawn or paid out "except in exchange for an equivalent amount of the coin in which said notes or certificates were redeemed or exchanged," is regarded as of essential importance. While this provision would not contract the volume of Government notes, it would virtually put those redeemed upon the same footing as gold certificates, and would prevent their use for the mere purpose of drawing gold out of the National Treasury, while the Senate plan would leave the "endless chain" to be worked again, if conditions should recur which would make it a profitable operation. There is not much apprehension that this would happen after the gold standard had been securely established, but it is deemed desirable to guard against the possible contingency.

Under the terms of the Senate bill, notes redeemed would be exchanged for "any gold coin in the general fund of the Treasury," as a means of replenishing the reserve fund. That would put them at once in a position to be paid out again, and the process of redemption from the reserve fund and of drawing gold from the general fund could be kept up as long as there was any gold to draw. The process would be set agoing whenever there was any motive or inducement for it, and it could be used to force an issue of bonds for making up deficiencies in the reserve. There may not be much peril in this, with the gold standard once recognized and assured, but it is felt to be safer and better to make the redemption process and the fund provided for its security quite independent of the operations of the Treasury as the receiving and disbursing agency of the Government.

New York, Feb. 19, 1900. A. K. F.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

The steel and iron stocks, under the leadership of Tennessee Coal and Iron and American Steel and Wire, were generally strong yesterday. Tennessee Coal's advance of 1¼ points was on further excellent trade developments and renewed talk that favorable action in respect to dividends might be taken at the annual meeting of the company in the course of a few weeks.

In connection with the advance in American Steel and Wire, it is said that a bull pool has been formed that is working for much higher prices. It is also stated that at to-day's meeting of the company the stockholders will authorize the retirement of from $5,000,000 to $9,000,000 of the preferred stock. From Duluth it is reported that at the same meeting steps will be taken to absorb the American Mining Company, the American Steamship Company, and the American Coke Company of Pennsylvania, with a capital of $1,000,000 each. It is understood that these companies are already practically under the control of the Steel and Wire Company.

The United States Steel statement was on the report that the forthcoming statement of the company will show enormous earnings; while Republic Iron and Steel advanced on the information from Chicago that for the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1900, the company has a surplus on hand of $2,110,000.

Relative to American Steel Hoop comes the announcement that President Guthrie is to start to-morrow for Europe in order to look over the European market with a view to extending the company's business.

AMERICAN TOBACCO STRONG.

American Tobacco showed marked strength yesterday afternoon on what was considered good buying, the quotation making a net advance for the day of 1⅝ points on sales of 24,000 shares. Dispatches from the South quoted insiders of American Tobacco there as having received information from their New York associates that the dividend on the common stock of the company is to be increased from 6 to 8 per cent. Earnings are said to surpass all expectations.

A report that Continental Tobacco will in a day or two raise the price of all its plug tobaccos 1 cent a pound caused buying in that stock.

NOTABLE RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Some phenomenal figures were presented in the statements of earnings put out by a number of the railroads yesterday. Louisville and Nashville, for instance, showed an increase in earnings in the second week of February of $186,300, with a total of $531,200. Missouri Pacific in the same week betered itself by $116,000, with total earnings of $480,000; the Wabash increased its earnings in the same time $70,900, while Norfolk and Western gained $133,800—an increase of practically 100 per cent. over the same week last year.

PACIFIC MAIL'S POSITION.

Pacific Mail was stronger yesterday than it was on either Friday or Saturday, and found good support around 36. While it is not denied that the next dividend and perhaps the dividends for several years to come will be passed, it is contended that in the end the present policy of the management in strength

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A good deal of irregularity showed in yesterday's market for outside securities. Most of the stocks traded in, to a large extent, were strong and ended the day with substantial net gains, while among the stocks less actively dealt in were a number in which closing quotations showed considerable recession from Saturday's final bids. The industrial stocks remained the most prominent, while the copper stocks, that attracted so much attention a short while since, remained as at the close of lase week, almost entirely neglected. Amalgamated copper was traded to the extent of only 200 shares. Business was in larger amount than the average daily transactions of last week, but trading was not well distributed. Distilling of America, National Tube, and one or two other issues supplied about three-fourths of the total for the day. For the most part traders worked on the bull side of the market and helped the advance in some issues, but few issues were active enough to attract the attention of traders.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was strong and sold to the extent of several hundred shares at 27, which was Saturday's closing bid. More stock came into the market than was offered any day last week, but it was well taken, and the stock offered at the close seemed to be put in the market in the interest of the persons desirous of buying more of the stock. In the preferred stock sales were made as high as 47, and this issue closed at 46⅞ bid, a net gain of 1¾ points. As far as reported no trades were made in the bonds, which remained at 98 bid.

NATIONAL TUBE common was very active and strong. On sales of several thousand shares it sold up to 52½ and ended the day at 52 bid, a net gain of 1¾ points. Large demand was had for the stock throughout the day, and some of the transactions covered large lots. Just at the close a block of 1,000 shares sold at 52½. Less activity was shown by the preferred stock, which, after advancing and reacting fractionally, closed unchanged at 93 bid.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was by far the most active stock in yesterday's market and one of the strongest. Many thousand shares of the stock changed hands, and at the close both the common and preferred issues showed a net gain for the day, notwithstanding very free offerings of the stock. The common stock sold at the opening up to 9¼, but under selling pressure dropped back to 9, where most of the transactions of the day were made. It closed at 8⅞ bid, a net gain of an eighth of a point. A much more substantial advance was recorded in the preferred stock, which sold up to 32 and closed at 31 bid, against 29¾ bid on Saturday. Plans are under consideration for the cancellation of the common and preferred stock which still remains in the treasury of the company, and, although no official action on the matter has yet been taken, it is believed in well-informed quarters that there is no doubt of the plan being carried to completion. Rumor had it that it was also proposed to cancel the $5,000,000 of bonds of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, the issue of which was recently authorized and which is held in the treasury of the company, but it can be stated on the authority of an officer of the company that no such plan has been considered.

STANDARD OIL, on sales of about 200 shares, sold up to 533, and closed at 532 bid, a net gain of 8 points.

NATIONAL GRAMOPHONE, on the sale of a few small lots, sold up to 55, an advance of about 7 points over last week's price. Better demand for the stock was attributed to the excellent condition of the company's business, as shown by the report issued after the close of the market on Saturday. The statement of the company's earnings for the ten months ended Dec. 31 last showed that dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. had been paid and that during that period, after allowing for doubtful and bad accounts, there was added to the surplus account over $80,000, equal to 10 per cent. of the capital stock of the company.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅞
New Amsterdam	26½	27
New Amsterdam pf	46¾	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with. interest	96	96½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	28	30
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	75	77
American Bicycle	17	35
American Bicycle pf	47	48
American Bicycle bonds	88	90
American Chicle	54½	58
American Chicle pf	80	87
American Woolen	23	23⅞
American Woolen pf	81	81½
Cast-Iron Pipe	8⅝	9½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	45½	46
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	12	14
Distilling Company of America	8⅞	9
Distilling Company of America pf	31	31½
Empire Steel	29	33
Empire Steel pf	90	93
Electric Axle Light & Power	¾	1¼
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf	..	35
Havana Commercial	6	18
Havana Commercial pf	58	59½
International Pump	16½	17¼
International Pump pf	64	65
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	..	29½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	89
National Gramophone	50	55
National Salt	47½	49
National Salt pf	77½	79
National Tube	52	52¾
National Tube pf	93	93½
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf	93¾	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg	29¾	30¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	82	84
Sloss-Sheffield	30	31
Sloss-Sheffield pf	69	71
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	532	534
Telegraph, Telephone & Cable of A.	1	5½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93⅞	94¾
American Air Power	45	50
Arizona Lead	11½	11⅝
Asphalt Company of America	12½	13
British Columbia Copper	8½	10
California Copper	3¾	4¼
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	108¾	109¼
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	43	48
Electric Vehicle pf	70	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	18	22
General Carriage	6½	6¾
Illinois Transportation	2¾	3¾
Kansas City, P. & G. pf., (new)	42	43½
Kansas City, P. & G. 3s, (new)	67¾	68
Little Tiger Gold Mining	43	46
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98¾	99¼
New York Transportation	8½	9
New England Transportation	6	6¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21⅝	23
Pittsburg Coal	22⅜	23¼
Pittsburg Coal pf	82¼	83
St. Louis subs, full paid, ex div.	116½	117½
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf	80	92
St. Louis 4s	90	92
Retsof	26	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	..	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	14	14¼
Trust Company of America	192	195
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26½	27
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	62	63

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	239
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av 2d	88	89
Nassau Electric 4s	90	92
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	80	89
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	28	29
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	110¼
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	25	28
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	105¾	106½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	76	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Feb. 19, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	117	35	Adams Express	115⅞	115⅞	115⅛	115⅛	.....
15	15½	1,135	Am. Car & Fdy. Co	15	15½	15	15⅜	— ⅛
63	63½	232	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	.....
33⅜	34	410	American Cotton Oil	34	34	34	34	.....
94	94½	225	Am. Cotton Oil pf	94	94	94	94	.....
146	148	14	American Express	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	.....
43⅜	43¾	965	American Ice Co	44⅜	44⅜	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	15⅜	300	American Linseed Co	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	.....
58⅜	59¼	400	Am. Linseed Co. pf	58¼	58⅝	58¼	58⅜	+ ⅛
5¾	6	200	Am. Malting Co	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	5¾	.....
25¼	25½	325	Am. Malting Co. pf	26	26	25¼	25½	.....
41¼	41½	1,085	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	41⅜	41¼	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
90	91	258	Am. Sm. & R. Co. pf	90½	90⅝	90¼	90⅜	— ⅛
46¼	46½	1,090	Am. Steel Hoop Co	46¼	46¼	45½	46	+ ⅛
84¼	84½	130	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ¼
58⅜	58⅞	9,980	Am. Steel & Wire	57¾	58⅞	57½	58⅜	+1⅛
93½	93⅝	1,673	Am. Steel & Wire pf	93¾	94	93¼	93⅜	+ ⅛
113	113⅛	23,510	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	113	113⅞	112⅝	113⅛	+ ⅛
..	..	20	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	114½	.....
33¼	34⅜	410	American Tin Plate	34	34½	33½	34½	+ ⅜
82	83	10	Am. Tin Plate pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	.....
110	110¼	24,415	American Tobacco	108⅜	110⅝	108⅜	110½	+1⅝
45¼	45¼	710	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45¼	45⅞	44⅞	45⅛	+ ⅝
20⅝	20⅞	1,865	Atch., Top. & S. F.	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
63⅜	63½	12,360	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	63¼	63½	62⅝	63⅜	+ ¼
62⅝	62¾	11,515	Baltimore & Ohio	63	63	62	62⅜	— ¼
79⅝	79¾	10,490	Baltimore & Ohio pf	78½	79¾	78½	79¾	+1⅛
73⅛	73⅜	11,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tr	72½	73⅜	72	73½	+ ½
147	149	10	Brooklyn Union Gas	145⅜	145⅜	145⅜	145⅜	.....
11½	12¼	100	Brunswick City	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
48	48½	100	Canada Southern	48½	48½	48½	48½	— ⅛
29⅜	29½	4,070	Chesapeake & Ohio	29½	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
125⅜	125½	6,520	Chic., Bur. & Quincy	124⅝	125½	124	125⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	14	1,330	Chicago Great West	13½	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
76½	77	200	Chic. Gt. W. pf., A	76¼	76⅞	76¼	76⅛	— ⅛
87⅜	88	300	Chic. Great West. deb.	87	87½	86½	87½	+ ⅛
17⅛	18	2,245	Chic., Ind. & Louis	17	18	17	18	+1⅛
50	50⅛	900	Chic., Ind. & L. pf	49	50	49	50	+1⅛
123	123⅛	5,125	Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	122¼	123¼	121⅞	123⅛	+ ⅝
171⅝	172⅜	260	Chic., M. & St. P. pf	172	172	172	172	+ ⅝
160	162	250	Chicago & Northwest	162	162	162	162	+1½
197¼	199	100	Chicago & Northw. pf	198⅜	198⅝	198¼	198¾	+ ⅛
108¼	108¾	1,696	Chic., R. I. & Pac	108	108⅝	107¾	108⅝	+ ½
11	11½	234	Chic. Term. Tr	11	11	11	11	.....
35	36	130	Chic. Term. Tr. pf	35	35	35	35	—1
60¾	61¼	410	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	60½	61	60¼	61	.....
22½	23	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	22	22	22	22	.....
60	61	625	Cleve., L. & W. pf	58½	60	58½	60	+3
45⅜	45½	1,410	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45½	45½	45	45¼	.....
9⅜	10¼	300	Colorado Midland	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	27	254	Col. Midland pf	26⅜	27	26⅜	27	.....
5½	5⅝	100	Colorado Southern	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	.....
43¼	43½	250	Col. Southern 1st pf	43	43¼	43	43¼	— ¼
15½	16	50	Col. Southern 2d pf	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	.....
18¼	18½	1,320	Col. & Hock. Coal & I.	17½	18½	17½	18½	+1
193	193⅜	1,155	Consolidated Gas	193	194	193	194	+ ⅞
32¾	33	2,335	Continental Tob. Co	32¼	33¼	32¼	33	+ ½
84	85	625	Continental T. Co. pf	84½	85	84¼	85	+ ½
184⅜	184⅝	2,600	Del., Lack. & West	182	184⅝	182	184½	+3½
19⅝	19⅝	100	Denver & Rio Grande	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
72⅜	72½	1,200	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	72	72¼	72	72¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	6⅛	2,200	Dul., S. S. & At	..	6⅛	5¼	6⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	16	1,400	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	15	16	15	15⅝	.....
12½	12⅝	200	Erie	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
37	37¼	534	Erie 1st pf	36⅜	37	36⅜	37	+ ¼
118	120	1,660	Erie Tel. & Tel	112	119	112	119	+8
48	48	310	Evans. & T. H	48	48	48	48	+ ½
54⅜	54⅞	4,760	Federal Steel	55½	55⅝	54	54⅞	+ ¾
74½	74¾	3,070	Federal Steel pf	74	74½	74	74½	+ ¼
128⅝	129	2,260	General Electric	128	129¼	128	128⅞	+1½
54½	54⅝	350	Glucose Sugar Ref	54⅜	54⅝	54½	54½	— ½
100	101	200	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	100	100	100	100	.....
..	..	6,341	Gt. North. pf., rights	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
111	112¾	50	H. B. Claflin Co	111¼	111½	111¼	111½	.....
34⅞	35	681	Hocking Valley	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
64⅛	64½	1,380	Hocking Valley pf	63¾	64⅛	63¾	64⅜	+ ⅛
113¾	114¼	50	Illinois Central	113¾	113¾	113¾	113⅝	.....
22¼	22¾	100	Internat. Paper	23	23	22	23	.....
68	68½	100	Internat. Paper pf	68½	68½	68¼	68½	— ½
8	9	100	International Silver	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
14	14½	1,040	Iowa Central	14¼	14⅜	14	14⅜	— ⅛
51	52	100	Iowa Central pf., x. d.	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
13½	14	400	Kanawha & Michigan	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
12⅞	14	210	K. C.,P. & G. 1st in.pd.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	.....
76⅞	78	260	Laclede Gas	77	77	77	77	.....
81⅞	81⅞	3,500	Louisv. & Nashville	80⅞	81⅞	80⅞	81⅞	+ ⅛
98¼	98⅝	3,740	Manhattan Con	97⅞	98⅝	97⅞	98⅜	+ ⅛
177½	177⅝	2,310	Met. St. Railway	176	177⅝	175⅝	177½	+ ½
28⅜	29½	600	Met. W. S. El., Chi	28½	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	400	Mexican Central	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
4	4¼	200	Mexican Nat. certfs	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
62¼	63	100	Minn. & St. Louis	62¼	62¼	62¼	62½	—1¼
32½	33	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	32	33⅜	32	32⅞	+ ⅝
46½	46⅝	2,200	Missouri Pacific	46	46⅝	46	46½	+ ½
37	37½	200	National Biscuit Co	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	.....
24⅝	24⅞	310	National Lead Co	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
48¾	49	3,700	National Steel Co	48¼	49¼	48	48⅝	+ ⅝
95¾	96	135	National Steel Co. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅛
134⅛	134⅜	900	New York Central pf	133⅜	134½	133⅜	134	+ ⅛
24⅜	24½	5,600	N. Y., Ont. & West	23⅞	24½	23½	24⅝	+ ⅛
30¾	30⅞	44,880	Norfolk & Western	29	31	29	30⅜	+2
73⅞	74	2,200	Norfolk & Western pf	73⅜	74½	73⅜	73⅞	+ ¼
14¾	14⅞	250	North American	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ¼
53⅜	53½	3,095	Northern Pacific	53	53½	52¾	53½	+ ¼
74½	74⅝	100	Northern Pacific pf	74¼	74¼	74¼	74½	.....
9	150	150	Ontario Mining	9	9	8½	8½	.....
35¼	36¼	4,965	Pacific Mail	35½	36¼	35⅜	36	.....
134⅛	134⅜	5,140	Pennsylvania R. R	134½	134½	133½	134⅜	— ⅛
104	104⅛	7,141	People's Gas, Chicago	104¼	104¼	103	104¼	.....
2¼	2⅜	645	Peoria, Dec. & Evans	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
55½	56½	20	Pressed Steel Car	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	.....
86½	87	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	.....
18¼	18¼	531	Reading	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
54⅞	55	5,400	Reading 1st pf., ex d	54⅜	55	53⅝	55	+ ¾
28	28¼	60	Reading 2d pf., ex d	28	28	28	28	.....
23¼	24½	1,377	Republic Iron & Steel	23⅜	24½	23⅝	24½	+ ⅛
68¾	69	400	Republic Iron & St. pf.	68¾	69	68¾	69	+ ⅛
49½	50	700	Rio Grande West	49½	50	49¼	50	+ ¼
6	6	100	St. Joseph & Gr. I	6	6	6	6	.....
42	42	100	St. Jo. & Gr. I. 1st pf.	42	42	42	42	.....
35	35	200	St. L. & San Fr. 2d pf.	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
11	12	1,300	St. Louis Southwest	11	12	11	12	+ ⅛
28	29	4,600	St. Louis Southw. pf	28	29¼	27⅜	28⅝	+1¼
100	..	14	St. Paul & Duluth pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	.....
29	30¼	6,095	Southern Pacific	28¾	30	28¾	30	+ ⅛
12	12¼	1,550	Southern Railway	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
57⅛	57⅛	2,650	Southern Railway pf	57	57⅝	56½	57¼	+ ¾
8	8⅛	130	Standard Rope & T	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
99¾	100	1,950	Tenn. Coal & Iron	98½	99⅞	98¼	99¼	+1¼
16⅞	17	800	Texas Pacific	16⅞	17	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	15	200	Texas Pacific Land Tr	15	15⅛	15	15¼	+ ⅛
97¼	98⅜	14,170	Third Avenue	97¼	98⅝	96½	98½	+1¼
76	76	110	Un'on Bag & P. Co. pf.	76	77¼	76	77¼	.....
50	50⅝	12,995	Union Pacific	50	50⅝	49¾	50¼	+ ⅛
76¼	76½	2,475	Union Pacific pf	76	76⅞	76	76⅝	+ ⅛
46	48	110	U. S. Express	47	47	47	47	.....
16¼	16¼	2,970	U. S. Leather	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
75¼	75⅝	204	U. S. Leather pf	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	34	1,235	U. S. Rubber	33½	34½	32⅞	33⅝	+ ⅝
95⅜	97¼	150	U. S. Rubber pf	96	96	96	96	+1¼
20¾	21	10	Wabash pf	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	.....
83	84¾	845	West. Union Tel	84	84	83¾	83¾	— ¾
10¼	10⅜	1,660	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜	.....
53⅜	54	350	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53⅞	— ⅛
27	27½	110	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
18	19	200	Wisconsin Central	18¾	18¾	18½	18½	— ¾
Total.....		337,346						

Madison (Wis.) stock 81 88
New England Gas & Coke 18 20
New England Gas & Coke bonds 70¼ 71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 108 112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con 106 109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con 102½ 103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co 55 56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds 107 109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated 38 42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 40 46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s 96 98
St. Paul Gas stock 54½ 56
St. Paul Gas bonds 86 89
Standard Gas, New York 100 117
Standard Gas, New York, pf 140 148
Standard Gas 1st 115 117
Syracuse Gas stock 15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds 85 90
Western Gas 98 99½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest 102 105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	25
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	69	71
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	37	38½
Union Ferry bonds	99½	100¼

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	8	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	41	45
Cramps' Shipyard	78	79
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf	100	102
Standard Coupler	39¼	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	48	..
Union Typewriter	30	32
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	125
Worthington Pump pf	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	107	108
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in February showed increases:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	$11,609
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	29,693
Canadian Pacific	55,000
Central of Georgia	30,231
Chicago Great Western	25,780
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	16,723
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	43,400
Denver & Rio Grande	11
Evansville & Indianapolis	7,060
Evansville & Terre Haute	640
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	5,009
Kanawha & Michigan	186,345
Louisville & Nashville	47,537
Mexican Central	30,331
Missouri Pacific	116,000
—Central Branch	3,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis	3,071
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	43,352
New York, Ontario & Western	24,435
Norfolk & Western	133,858
Ohio River	3,473
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2,736
Rio Grande Southern	1,152
St. Louis & San Francisco	39,192
St. Louis Southwestern	33,500
Texas & Pacific	23,450
Toledo & Ohio Central	18,946
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1,716
Total increase, 20 roads	$960,124
Increase previously reported	210,806
Total increase, 38 roads	$1,170,930
No decreases so far reported.	

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27½d per ounce, and in New York at 59¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange 1,000 shares of Phoenix sold at .12.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at .65, 100 Argentum Juanita at .20, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .11, 100 Cosmos at .01, 500 Hilkton at 1.20, buyer 30; 2,000 Golden Age at .04½, 100 Iron Silver at .66, 200 Kingston and Pembroke at .55, 200 Little Chief at .18, 100 Leadville at .08, and 1,000 Work at .35, seller 10.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.60	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Adams Consol	.14	Savage	.08
Breece	1.00	Sierra Nevada	.33
Bruns. Consol	.25	Standard	2.75
Caledonia, B. H	.50	Small Hopes	1.00
Chollar	.15	Union Consol	.23
Crown Point	.05	Utah	.05
Chrysolite	.05	Victor	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va	1.35	Yellow Jacket	.15
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Argentum Juanita	.18
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Alamo	.16⅛
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Anaconda	.40
Crescent	.15	Crip. Ck. Cons	.16½
Catalpa	.15	Creede & Crip. Ck	.10½
Deadwood Terra	.55	Croesus	.01
Daly	1.35	Golden Fleece	.25
Eureka Consol	.14	Isabella	1.25
Father De Smet	.08	Mollie Gibson	.22
Gould & Curry	.10	Mount Rosa	.70
Hale & Norcross	.25	Pharmacist	.13
Homestake	50.00	Portland	2.10
Horn Silver	1.15	Specimen	.10
Iron Silver	.65	Union	.43
Julia Consol	.01	Work	.35
Kingston & Pemb	.40	Dimon	.25
La Crosse	.14	Elkton	1.15
Leadville Con	.07	Findlay	.12
Little Chief	.17	Garfield	.15½
Moulton	.25	Jackpot	.60
Ontario	.08½	Pinnacle	.23
Ophir	.50	Tornado	.50
Occidental	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	17.25
Plymouth	.15	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	15.25
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	15.00
Potosi	.24	Grey Forge	15.00
Quicksilver	1.75		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
45	Am. C. & F'd'y.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup
5,000.....109¾
U S 4s, coup, 1907
28,000.....115¾

Virginia Fund Debt 2-3s
15,000s20F.....86¼

Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
5,000.....100⅝
27,000.....100¾
8,000.....100⅝
15,000.....100½
5,000.....100⅝
Adjustment 4s
1,000.....82¼
11,000.....82¼
4,000.....82⅜
1,000.....82½
10,000.....82¼
59,000.....82
Aus & N'w'n 1st 5s
3,000.....98
Balt & Ohio 3½s
42,000.....95
1,000.....95½
60,000.....95
Balt & Ohio 4s
30,000.....100⅞
5,000.....100⅝
39,000.....100⅝
1,000.....100⅝
1,000.....100⅝
3,000.....100⅝
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s
10,000.....89¼
15,000.....89⅝
20,000.....89½
B'klyn Rap T 5s
1,000.....106¼
24,000.....106
B'klyn Un Elev 1st
5,000.....95¾
B'klyn W & W H 5s
5,000.....75
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000.....106¾
Cent of Ga con 5s
5,000.....89½
6,000.....89
Cent of Ga gtd 4s
5,000.....98½
5,000.....98⅜
35,000.....98½
55,000.....98⅝
65,000.....98¾
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
1,000.....83½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
15,000.....119⅜
7,000.....119½
Ches & O gen 4½s
10,000.....98½
Chi, B & Q con 7s
5,000.....112⅝
Chi, B & Q, Ill Div 3½s
20,000.....104
Denver Div 4s
5,000.....100⅝
Chi & E Ill con 6s
15,000.....137
Chi & Ill gen 5s
3,000.....114
Chi & Erie 1st 5s
7,000s20F.....116
Chi, Ind & Louisv Refunding 5s
4,000.....100
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A
5,000.....111⅛
C & I Div 5s
2,000.....120⅝
Chi & N'w'n gold 7s, registered
2,000.....110¼
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
5,000.....105¾
50,000.....106
Chi, St L & N O gold 5½s
3,000.....103
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
2,000.....95½
4,000.....95¼
Col Coal & Iron 6s
1,000.....100⅝
Col Midland 1st 4s
10,000.....73
6,000.....73¾
Col & South 1st 4s
2,000.....84
10,000.....83¾
10,000.....84
3,000.....83½
2,000.....83⅝
5,000.....83¼
Detroit City Gas 5s
14,000.....97
Det, M & M l g 3½s
14,000.....27
10,000.....26½
5,000.....26⅝
Det & Mack g 4s
3,000.....78
East Tenn, Va & Ga Div 5s
1,000.....114⅜
Erie 1st con 4s
23,000.....90¼
3,000.....89⅝
Erie 1st gen 4s
5,000.....71
Evans & T H 1st gen 5s
4,000.....108
5,000.....107½
Ft Worth & D C 1st
6,000s3.....71½
15,000s3.....71¼
1,000s3.....71⅜
9,000s3.....71¼
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & P Div 5s
16,000.....101¾
Georgia Pac 1st 6s
25,000.....121¾
10,000.....122
Green Bay & West deb ctfs B
10,000.....7¼
Hock Val 1st 4½s
8,000.....99½
Hous & Tex Cent gen 4s
10,000.....86
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
1,000.....104
Int & Gt Nor 3d 4s
17,000.....61¼
13,000.....61⅜
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
10,000.....113½
Kan City, P & G 1st, tr co ctfs
5,000.....72¼
5,000.....72⅜
Kentucky Cent 4s
1,000.....96¼
Keokuk & D M 1st
3,000.....114
Knox & Ohio 1st 6s
6,000.....119¾
Manhattan con 4s
7,000.....103½
Total sales.....$2,010,500

Metro St gen 5s
11,000.....117½
Met W S E, Chi, 4s
2,000.....95⅞
Mex Cent 1st inc
26,000.....25½
Mex Cent 2d inc
5,000.....11½
Mich Cent con 7s
2,000.....109¼
Minn & St L 1st and refund 4s
1,000.....98¼
5,000.....98¼
5,000.....98⅜
2,000.....99
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
3,000.....91¼
16,000.....91
Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s
5,000.....65⅞
2,000.....65½
10,000.....65
2,000.....65¼
1,000.....65½
7,000.....65¼
20,000.....65¼
Mo, K & Tex Ext 5s
7,000.....93½
Mo, K & T of T 5s
1,000.....92⅞
1,000.....93
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
5,000.....117½
Mo Pac trust 5s
5,000.....98⅝
5,000.....98¼
5,000.....98½
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
3,000.....92
Mob & Ohio gen 4s
10,000.....86½
Mob & Ohio new 6s
1,000.....127½
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
5,000.....108
N Y Gas & Elec L, H & P purchase money 4s
2,000.....93½
2,000.....93¼
20,000.....93
5,000.....92¾
5,000.....92⅝
5,000.....92⅞
N Y Gas & Elec L, H & P col tr 5s
11,000.....109
N Y & Harl 1st 7s
1,000.....102½
N Y, N H & H 4s con deb ctfs
1,000.....188
Norf & W con 4s
20,000.....94⅝
600.....94⅝
2,000.....94⅝
North Pac gen 3s
2,000.....66½
North Pac 4s
5,000.....103⅝
5,000.....103⅞
45,000.....103⅝
North Pac Term 1st 6s
1,000.....118
Ohio River gen 5s
7,000.....95
Ore R & N con 4s
5,000.....101⅞
Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s
4,000.....114¼
1,000.....114
Peoria & East 1st 4s
1,000.....88
Pitts & West 1st 4s, J P M & Co ctfs
1,000.....100¼
Reading gen 4s
11,000.....85
5,000.....84⅞
24,000.....85
Rich & Danv con 6s
1,000.....120⅝
Rio Gr West 1st 4s
11,000.....97
Rome, W & O con 5s
4,000.....129
St J & G I 5-8s
2,000.....82
St L & I M gen 5s
8,000.....111½
5,000.....111
St L & S F, Cent Div 4s
1,000.....95
St L S'w'n 1st 4s
51,000.....89½
13,000.....89¾
7,000.....89⅞
7,000.....90
20,000.....90⅛
St L S'w'n 2d 4s
21,000.....60
2,000.....59⅞
10,000.....60
5,000.....60¼
5,000.....60⅛
5,000.....60¼
10,000.....60⅛
5,000.....60⅜
20,000.....60⅜
5,000.....60⅝
5,000.....60⅜
St Paul, M & M, Dakota Ext 6s
1,000.....121
5,000.....121¼
Montana Ext 4s
1,000.....104
Scioto Val & N E 4s
1,000.....99
South Pacific 4s
5,000.....83¾
30,000.....83⅞
So Pac of Cal con 5s, stamped
12,000.....107½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
27,000.....108
20,000.....107⅞
Standard R & T 6s
1,000.....79
5,000.....78½
Tex & N O con 5s
20,000.....103⅜
Third Avenue 1st 5s
2,000.....123
Tol, St L & K C 1st, tr co ctfs
3,000.....120¾
Union Pac 1st 4s
14,000.....104⅝
26,000.....104½
12,000.....104⅜
1,000.....104¼
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000.....98½
West Shore gtd 4s
3,000.....113⅜
Registered
5,000.....113
W U Tel col tr 5s
10,000.....113

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week Feb.	$131,297	$119,688	126,474
From July 1	4,546,513	4,445,476	3,102,745
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	338	338
2d week Feb.	94,859	65,169	64,718
From July 1	2,809,697	2,433,767	2,312,482
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,952	6,678	6,678
2d week Feb.	501,000	446,000	375,000
From Jan. 1	3,138,448	2,738,448	2,433,000
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,540	1,524	.....
2d week Feb.	136,269	106,638	.....
From July 1	3,990,405	3,894,870	.....
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
2d week Feb.	121,517	95,737	102,002
From July 1	4,161,385	3,593,506	3,375,017
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	547	537	535
2d week Feb.	70,045	49,175	55,782
From July 1	2,616,838	2,130,130	2,113,636
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
2d week Feb.	40,243	23,520	.....
From July 1	1,239,439	966,550	.....
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,673	1,673	1,666
2d week Feb.	160,000	121,900	.....
From July 1	6,309,700	5,713,500	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	156
2d week Feb.	5,165	5,153	5,607
From July 1	234,090	219,549	217,257
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	174	167	167
2d week Feb.	26,731	19,671	22,874
From July 1	919,879	802,765	735,868
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	453	453	453
2d week Feb.	6,493	5,853	.....
From Jan. 1	43,446	57,424	.....
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
2d week Feb.	13,249	8,240	.....
From Jan. 1	89,918	67,408	.....
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,988	2,988	2,985
2d week Feb.	531,235	344,890	435,700
From July 1	17,547,039	14,586,006	13,751,912
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,010	2,010	2,010
2d week Feb.	326,306	278,709	267,206
From Jan. 1	2,160,386	1,754,160	1,583,193
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,266	1,219	1,219
2d week Feb	152,491	122,160	119,057
From Jan. 1	886,382	787,416	694,109
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	507	366	366
2d week Feb.	41,028	37,957	35,897
From July 1	1,829,998	1,492,426	1,462,520
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,208	2,197	2,197
2d week Feb.	232,344	188,992	213,354
From July 1	8,001,425	8,249,890	8,482,593
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
2d week Feb.	480,000	364,000	437,000
From Jan. 1	3,265,820	2,889,457	2,982,149
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Feb.	19,000	16,000	18,000
From Jan. 1	131,190	124,885	147,194
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
2d week Feb.	79,583	55,148	65,724
From July 1	3,202,824	2,581,289	2,590,858
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,551	1,561	1,561
2d week Feb.	273,380	139,522	214,940
From July 1	8,624,872	7,217,967	7,056,326
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
2d week Feb.	19,855	16,382	15,928
From Jan. 1	134,982	107,104	103,331
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	254	254	254
2d week Feb.	15,527	12,791	16,475
From Jan. 1	110,594	93,069	99,014
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Feb.	8,811	7,659	7,617
From Jan. 1	333,591	317,936	262,209
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,385	1,385	1,162
2d week Feb.	152,362	113,170	129,760
From July 1	4,971,637	4,456,806	4,331,281
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,223
2d week Feb.	118,300	84,800	104,441
From July 1	3,950,616	3,028,496	3,567,412
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,492	1,492	1,492
2d week Feb.	154,453	129,003	159,793
From July 1	1,065,078	983,825	1,018,968
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
2d week Feb.	44,134	25,188	.....
From July 1	1,434,672	1,188,381	.....
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week Feb.	31,573	29,857	.....
From July 1	1,280,506	1,365,301	.....

FULTON STREET RAILWAY for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	10,812	11,434	*622
Operating ex.	10,378	8,260	2,118
Net earnings	434	3,174	*2,740
Other income	63	63	.....
Total income	497	3,237	*2,740
Charges	5,414	5,436	*22
Deficit	4,917	2,199	2,718

TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-NINTH ST. Ry. for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	46,920	34,879	12,041
Operating ex.	34,770	16,777	17,993
Net earnings	12,150	18,102	*5,952
Other income	62	.....	*5,952
Total income	12,212	18,164	542
Charges	21,215	20,673	6,494
Deficit	9,003	2,509	

Miscellaneous Earnings.

THE ERIE TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$3,676,399	$2,818,477	$857,922
Expenses	2,362,257	1,997,671	364,562
Net earnings	1,314,162	820,802	493,359
Prop. ex. to gross.	64¼	70	.....
*Decrease.			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.01	.02
Alpha Con	.03	.02
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.21	.22
Best & Belcher	.35	.37
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.38	.39
Challenge Con	.18	.18
Choller	.15	.20
Confidence	.75	.75
Con. Cal. & Va	1.45	1.40
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.07	.07
Gould & Curry	.15	.15
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.06	.07
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.22	.24
Occidental Con	.11	.11
Ophir	.55	.58
Overman	.09	.09
Potosi	.26	.28
Savage	.11	.12
Sag Belcher	.02	.01
Sierra Nevada	.37	.37
Standard	2.50	2.50
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.09	.09
Union Con	.24	.26
Utah Con	.07	.08
Yellow Jacket	.17	.17
Silver Bars	.59¾	.59¾
Mexican dollars	48@48⅛	48@48⅛
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	37½	37⅝	37½	37⅝
Alamo	16¾	17⅛	16	17⅛
Anaconda	39	39¼	40	41
Anchoria	90	94	90	94
Argentum	19½	21	18	18½
Bankers'	16⅜	16⅞	14⅜	16⅜
Battle	34	34⅝	34	35
Blue Bell	12	13	12	13
Coin	260	270	285	295
Columbine	19⅞	21	20	20½
Consolidated	17⅝	17⅞	17	17½
Damon	27⅝	28	27	27½
Elkton	120½	121¼	120	120½
El Paso	33½	34½	34⅜	35
Findlay	13	13	13	14
Fleece	25	30	25	30
Garfield	16	16½	10¼	16½
Gibson	24½	25	25	27
Gould	35	36	34½	35
Isabella	130	131	131½	132
Independence	63	63¾	59	60
Jackpot	61	61½	60⅞	61½
King	100	101½	160	160½
Moon Anchor	63½	66	66	67
Matoa	23	26¼	25	26¼
National	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11¾
Ophir	55	60	55	60
Pharmacist Con	13	13¾	12⅝	13⅜
Pinnacle	23	25⅝	25	26
Portland	237	240	235¼	236
Raven	82	83½	82	83½
Rawlings	29	30	28	30
Rosa	73½	75	72¼	73
Sovereign	12¾	12⅞	11⅜	11¾
Temong	51	52¼	.....	.....
Tornado	54½	55	53⅞	54¼
Union	48¼	48¾	48	48½
Vindicator	157	160	158	165
Work	34½	34¾	34¾	35
Zenobia	19½	20	19½	20

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In view of the wars in which England and the United States are engaged, the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has decided to withdraw the acceptance of the invitation of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce to a banquet, which was to have been held in London in the coming Summer, and suggest that it be held in 1901. The invitation was received last May and was acted upon at the next monthly meeting of the New York Chamber, when expressions of good will were forwarded to the prospective hosts and the belief expressed that the banquet would be looked forward to and cherished as another harbinger of continued peace.

The letter now addressed to Albert Sandeman, President of the London Chamber of Commerce, and signed by President Morris K. Jesup and other officers of the New York Chamber, announces the action taken in the following words:

"The Executive Committee of this Chamber, having given full consideration to the most appropriate and convenient date for the proposed banquet, and having arrived at the conclusion that, in view of the state of the public mind and the preoccupation of the people with the military operations of both countries, have thought it wise to ask your permission to fix the date during the Spring or Summer months of the year 1901, trusting that the skies at that time will be brighter and peace and good will may prevail."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Standard Shoe Company of Saugerties; capital, $4,000. Directors—Ada Finger, J. Gilbert Finger, and Benjamin F. Fellows, Saugerties.

Romer Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—John P. Romer, John C. Romer, Lewis Romer, and Henry L. Menninger, Brooklyn.

Bergen-Monagle Company of Brooklyn, to deal in groceries; capital, $10,000. Directors—James C. Monagle, E. A. Bergen, and Alonze C. Monagle, Brooklyn.

United American Iron and Steel Company of Albany; capital, $25,000. Directors—Moses I. Frank, David H. Friedman, and William E. Friedman, Albany.

Lengert Wagon Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—William J. Channiel, Philadelphia; Joseph Hunkel, New York; Leland H. Brown, Mt. Vernon.

New York Dispatch and Delivery Company of New York City; capital, $12,900. Directors—Allen N. Spencer and Herbert Reeves, Brooklyn; Bradford W. Hitchcock, New York City.

Joshua Rogers's Son Company of Brooklyn, to deal in merchandise; capital, $10,000. Directors—Joshua H. Rogers, Oscar W. Hamilton, Julia W. Rogers, and Margaret D. Hamilton, Brooklyn.

Anderson Company of Buffalo, to deal in furniture, dry goods, groceries, and merchandise; capital, $100,000. Directors—William R. Anderson, Charles A. Anderson, and L. W. Drake, Buffalo.

St. Lawrence International Electric Company of Alexandria and Clayton; capital, $20,000. Directors—F. L. Hall, Clayton; W. E. Miller, William W. Avery, J. S. Keeler, William Leyare, A. A. Leyare, and N. A. Haughton, Alexandria Bay.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The American Sash and Door Company, capital $6,000,000, of which $2,500,000 is preferred, with 7 per cent. cumulative dividends. The company is authorized to manufacture doors, sashes, blinds, &c. The incorporators are: H. K. Wood, M. F. Baldwin, and K. K. McLaren, all of Jersey City.

The Paterson Consolidated Ice Company; capital $600,000. The incorporators are: P. H. Hopper, Phineas Bridge, A. A. Henderson, Thomas Alves, Catherine Geyer, all of Paterson.

The New York Fireproof Wood Company, capital $1,000,000, to manufacture fireproof wood; The incorporators are James C. Young, James R. Qwens, and Bushnell Danforth, all of Jersey City.

The James S. Kirk Company, capital $3,000,000, to manufacture and deal in soap and perfumes. One-half of the capital stock is to be preferred, with 6 per cent. cumulative dividends. The Incorporators are Howard K. Wood, Millard Baldwin, and K. K. McLaren, all of Jersey City.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Riverside Drive and Claremont Avenue Lots Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Sonn Brothers have sold the plot running through from Riverside Drive to Claremont Avenue, 337 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 50 by 200.

William A. White & Sons have sold for J. J. and H. T. Reubell, to Bernard Golden, the property 109 Cherry Street.

J. Pollatschek has sold for Francis M. Jencks the plot 125 by 100 on the south side of Ninety-seventh Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, to a builder, who will erect thereon two seven-story apartment houses from plans by S. D. Cohen.

Frank R. Houghton and H. H. Dreyer have sold for the McLean estate and Edward Schell, to Charles Lowen, the plot of six lots at the northwest corner of Old Broadway and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

Joseph Levy & Son have just carried out a trade of the two five-story flats 307 and 309 West Twenty-fourth Street, just completed by John D. Karst, Jr., for a part of the Atlantic Casino grounds, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, together with the property 250 West Fifty-fourth Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for a client, to Charles M. Rosenthal, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 380 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 80 by 100.

John R. Davidson has sold for John M. Baldwin, for about $23,000, the five-story single flat 88 West One Hundred and Third Street.

Hallahan & Ahearn, who recently sold the Hartley apartment house at One Hundred and Eighth Street and Central Park West, filed plans yesterday for a structure of similar character, seven stories in height, to be erected on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, on a plot 75 by 100.11. The architect is G. M. Robinson.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

Tenth Street, Wakefield, south side, 330 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 114, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary Stewart..... $2,500

985 Jackson Avenue, 18 by 75, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to John King..... 2,525

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, sale by order of the assignee, Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, 41 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 262.6 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20.10 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 18 Burling Slip, west side, 63.2 feet south of Water Street, 25.3 by 24.8 by 25 by 24.9, five-story brick building, covering the lot.

By Philip A. Smyth, sale by order of the assignee, Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, 61 and 63 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 213.4 feet west of Fourth Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob S. Van Wyck, referee, 62 Vesey Street, north side, 42 feet east of West Broadway, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $38,061.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Frank W. Dickinson, referee, 104 East Fifty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, 25.5 by 60, the longer dimension on the street, four-story brick flat with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Otto Horwitz, referee, 318 West Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 220.6 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 17.2 by 100.5, leasehold, three-story stone-front dwelling; 362 West Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 140 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, leasehold, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,125.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 77 Perry Street, north side, between Bleecker and West Fourth Streets, 25 by 95, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 125 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,828.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 68 Ninth Avenue, east side, 49.4 feet south of Fifty-sixth Street, 25.4 by 70, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $26,882.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Depot Place, south side, 75 feet west of Sedgwick Avenue, High Bridge, 25 by 64.7, for a four-story brick dwelling and office; A. H. Green of 214 Broadway, owner; Walker & Morris, architects; cost, $11,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 75 by 90.11; Hallahan & Ahearn, owners; G. M. Robinson of 39 Hancock Place, architect; cost, $200,000.

Eighteenth Avenue, north side, 50 feet east of Fifth Street, Wakefield, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 25; A. W. Herche of 825 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; F. Le Meire, architect; cost, $1,400.

Alterations.

No. 133 West Fifty-third Street, to a three-story brick stable; T. J. Drummond, premises, owner and architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Feb. 19.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 41.11 ft s of 178th St, 20x95; Lillie T. Govan and another, executors and trustees, and another to the Deane Realty Company 1,100

AUDUBON AV, e s, 41.11 ft s of 178th St, 20x95; the Deane Realty Company to Andrew Nelson 1

AUDUBON AV, w s, 35.10 ft n of 184th St, 18x60; Max Marx to Louis A. Queen 100

BARKER AV, e s, 200 ft s of Elizabeth St, 25x125; Patrick Ryan to Elizabeth Meikle 800

BROADWAY, n e corner of 162d St, 15.5x104.1x102.11, gore; Jacob D. Butler to New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb ....

BROADWAY, 371, w s, 25x150; Samuel A. Wood and wife to Ida Noble 7,500

BROOK AV, 923, w s, 25x60x25x58.4; Thomas Mulhase to Annie J. Daly 1

BOULEVARD, e s, 50.11 ft s of 149th St, 50x100; Louis A. Queen to M. J. Dowd 10,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 108th St, 100.11x100; Richard U. Greenlach and wife to Samuel W. Swezey ..... Exch

CROTONA AV, e s, 75 ft n of Lebanon St, 50x100; Nelson Smith, jr., to Elise Loib. 1

DECATUR AV, s w corner of Mosholu Parkway, runs s 50x w 159.4x w 65.5 to Hull Av x n 122.7 to Parkway x s e 246.9; George H. Hart, referee, to James Everard 8,700

EAGLE AV, n e corner of 161st St, 100x100; Stephen G. Thomas and another to Ernst Heidtmann 100

FORDHAM AV, w s, 193.1 ft s of former Morris St., runs s 3.5 to w s of 3d Av x s 27x w 3.4 to Fordham Av x n 27; William F. Taylor and another, heirs of William A. Taylor, to Ida L. Goerck.... 1

FOX ST, w s, 129 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; George F. Muller to Johanna F. Muller 3,000

FREEMAN ST, n s, 100 ft w of Chisholm St, runs n 126.6x n w 17.7x s w 121x s 67.3 to Freeman St x e 100; Emily Strang, widow, and others to Eugene H. Hammond 6,550

HUDSON ST, 532, 20.7x102.7x21.11x92.5; Catherine M. Scott to Ida Scott..... Gift

HUDSON ST, 228, e s, 22.10x70x22.9x70; Fanny E. McVickar, widow, and others to James Pyle 18,500

LEXINGTON AV, 1,054, w s, northeast of 75th St, 17.2x79.6; Franklin Bien, referee, to Eagle Savings and Loan Company.... 10,000

LOT 415, Block N, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to August Hohmann 1

LOT 429, map of Washingtonville, 40.6x121.6x—x123; Isaac N. Mills, referee, to Ida and Francesco Perito..... 2,151

MAITLAND AV, s s, 300 ft w of Mapes Av, 25x147.3x27x137; Anna M. Fackner to John H. Miller 100

MONROB ST, 62, s s, 25x92; Barnett Levy to Augustus L. Apelles 29,500

PAYNE ST, e s, 606.3 ft n of Bayard St, 18.9x157; Joseph D. Jennings to John F. Stevens 400

PROSPECT AV, w s, 25 ft n of 150th St, 50x100; W. De Lancey Ward and another to F. Guy Meres..... 6,000

ROAD from Fordham to West Farms, s w s, Lots 83 and 102, map of South Belmont, 55.2x196.3 to Garden Av, x50x 219.7; Denis Mullins to Dennis W. Moran

UNION AV, e s, 241.8 ft n of Kelly St, 16.8x95; Annie J. Daly to Thomas Mulhase..... 1,500

2D AV, 128, e s, 20x125; Benedict A. Klein to Joseph L. Buttenwieser 6,000

3D AV, e s, 502.11 ft n of 178th St, new line, 50.3x247.10x50.2x239.9; George Biernessar, executor, &c., and others to City

3D AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 34.2 x100x32.5x100; Samuel Green to Emma Kramer 100

Real Estate Company 14,000

5TH AV, n s, Lot 608, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Horace S. Bennett to Mary Gillings 1,800

8TH AV, 404, 25x100; Albert L. David to Joseph Goodman 1

2D PL, w s, 100 ft s of Flower St, 50x 100; Fortunata Savarese to Maria Maucione 1

9TH ST, s s, 293 ft e of Avenue D, 50x 93.11; John B. Roach and another, executors, &c., to Emeline Roach..... 15,000

9TH ST, s s, 268 ft e of Avenue D, 25x 93.11; John B. Roach and another, executors, &c., to Stephen W. Roach..... 7,500

9TH ST, s s, 243 ft e of Avenue D, 25x 93.11; John B. Roach and another, executors, &c., to John Roach..... 7,500

14TH ST, s s, 130.6 ft w of Avenue D, 50.2x108; Samuel Henry to Margaret C. Law ..... Exch.

18TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 0.8x 92; Ferdinand S. Ferguson to Francis M. Carpenter 1,950

38TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Mary T. Barry and others to Ludwig Heck and another..... 15,500

39TH ST, 131 East, 18x83; Marie C. Smith to Charles W. Truslow..... 17,000

50TH ST, 300 East, 21x80; Benjamin S. Loewenstein to Morris Rose..... 34,000

57TH ST, 49 to 53 West, 60.7x100.5x70x 100; Francis C. Cantine, Referee, to Stella Bethel 183,000

58TH ST, 218 East, 20x100.5; William Kiene to Minna Kiene 1

74TH ST, 30 East; 161 East 52d St; also 6 lots in block bounded by Avenue A and 1st Av, 53d and 54th Sts, and property out of town, &c., all title; Walter M. Stone and another to J. J. Rauer..... 9,000

75TH ST, 168 to 176 East, 90x102.2; George W. Walmuth to Daniel E. Seybel.. 10

75TH ST, 168 to 176 East, 90x102.2; David McClure and another, trustees, to George W. Walmuth..... 53,000

91ST ST, 133 West, 26.10x100.8; Frank Koch to Elizabeth Koch..... 100

120TH ST, 36 West, 18.4x100.11; Twelfth Ward Bank to Albert E. Thomson..... 200

126TH ST, n w corner of Manhattan St, runs w 197.2 to Phineas St x n e 90.11x s e 175.1; John McSweeney to Coralie A. Dumahaut 75,000

127TH ST, 8 East, 20x99.11; Joseph Hemershlag to Eugene Johnson 100

142D ST, n s, 230 ft w of Boulevard, 15x 99.11; Samuel Danowitz to C. W. Withey

161ST ST, n s, 200.10 ft e of Boulevard, 18x99.11; Franklyn Paddock, referee, to New York Life Insurance Company.... 13,800

161ST ST, n s, 283.8 ft e of Boulevard, 17.11x99.11; Franklyn Paddock, referee, to New York Life Insurance Company.. 13,800

175TH ST, widened, s s, 34.5 ft w of Bathgate Av, widened, 35x103.6; Margaret J. Babson to Fermene G. Fairchild..... 1

175TH ST, widened, s s, 34.5 ft w of Bathgate Av, widened, 35x103.6; Kate L. Watkins, devisee, &c., to Margaret J. Babson, quit claim..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ARRICO, Carlo A., and another to Salvatore Sanicola and another; 13th St, 432 East, 5 years 1,080

AZOY, Anastasio C. M., to Martin O.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, Feb. 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Government cases.
1360—J. Hamburger & Co. vs. U. S.
2775—Meyer & Lange vs. U. S.
2776—Reiss & Brady vs. U. S.
2410—Downing vs. U. S.
2890—Downing vs. U. S.
2755—Waddell vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Motions in bankruptcy.
In re C. F. Loudenberger.
In re N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
In re Morris Becker.
In re Nicholas Simpson.
In re Louis Combremont
In re Frank T. Neely.
In re Graefsky & Shapiro.
In re Jule Stein.
In re Marco Gainy.
In re Jacob Kaempfer.
In re Man. SS. Co.
In re Purdy & Wyatt.
In re Jacob Lewis.
In re Cohen & Smith.
In re J. V. Schaefer & Co.
In re Solomon Bamberger.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.
77—Pollion vs. Poillon.
46—Snead vs. Bonnoll.
81—Manne vs. Carlson.
29—Curran vs. Flammer.
52—Fidelity & Casualty Co. vs. Wells.
13—Kinoy vs. Greenberg.
67—Robinson vs. Vaughan.
42—Leland vs. Hearn.
47—Hammel vs. Washburn.
84—Havana City Ry. vs. Ceballos.
86—Same vs. Am. Indies Co.
74—Powell vs. F. C. Linde Co.
75—Same vs. same.
27—Quin vs. Baird.
62—Schnafer vs. Nathan

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Court.—Truax, P. J.; Dugro and Scott, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Appeal from a judgment of City Court.
17—Chambers vs. Goldklang.
Appeals from the Municipal Court.
23—Rosenstein vs. Cohn.
26—Lamuro vs. Hagerty.
27—Dunican vs. Kapelsky.
53—Eckerson vs. Ellis.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Treadwell vs. United Verde Copper Co.
2—Albany Venetian B. Co. vs. Ludlow.
3—In re Thomson.
4—In re Beerhing & Co.
5—Warren vs. Reilly.
6—First National Bank of Col. vs. Ullman.
7—In re Angelo.
8—In re Lott.
9—Hudson vs. Spicer.
10—Mason vs. United Press of Ill.
11—Dalton vs. Dalton.
12—Turke vs. Balles.
13—Hazell vs. Hall.
14—Ostrander vs. Ostrander.
15—Levine vs. Am. Woolen Co.
16—Lyman vs. Jehle.
17—Ellas vs. Elias.
18—Noonan vs. Palmer.
19—In re 149th St.
20—In re Lott.
21—Sprague Nat. Bank vs. Exhibition Co.
22—Lawrence vs. Jones.
23—Hub vs. North German Lloyd.
24—British Empire T. M. Co. vs. Loewenstein.
25—Lord vs. Lord.
26—Bernstein vs. Bernstein.
27—McEntavy vs. Silberberg.
28—Priest vs. Noval.
29—Cranston vs. Cranston.
30—Bates vs. Peck.
31—Gillette vs. Gillette.
32—Sage vs. Met. St. Ry.
33—Harrison vs. same.
34—Lewis vs. Lewis.
35—Cutolo vs. Cutolo.
36—In re Grand Boulevard & Concourse.
37—In re Keys.
38—Bergin vs. Stevenson.
39—Webb vs. Haag.
40—In re Thomas.
41—In re Safety A. Conduit Co.
42—D'Auxy vs. Dupre.
43—Schlossberg vs. Schlossberg.
44—In re Ford.
45—Parrott vs. Mayer.
46—No. 1 Exhibition Co. vs. Crane.
47—Tendler vs. Harrison
48—Manheim vs. Levy.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1—In re East 138th St.
2—In re Public Place at 138th St.
3—In re Armory Board site.
4—In re School site, 66th St. Demurrers.
1246—Composite Type Bar Co. vs. Broth.
1213—Bedlow vs. Stillwell.
1225—Nat. Broadway Bank vs. Railroad Equipment Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
3755—Morley vs. Castor.
3721—Stein vs. Duheny.
819—Theeny vs. Dunn.
2276—Episcopo vs. Mayor, &c.
1838—Boskowitz vs. Stimmel.
3113—McGuire vs. Bloomingdale.
4095—Paul vs. City of New York.
2616—Bush vs. Coler.
3788—Schnaier vs. Hebrew Infant Asylum.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4526.
4270—Small vs. Holmes.
2607—Vivian vs. Crow.
3402—Jones vs. Smith.
3701—Youngerman vs. Youngerman.
3019—Carpenter vs. City of New York.
1850—H. R. Claflin Co. vs. Jaros.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, J., Jr.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Gray for the People.
1—Ernest M. Welch.
2—Pietro Pulice.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial.
12856—Kohn vs. Rauch.
12600—Bloomingdale vs. Hoffman.
12903—Lawyers' Surety Co. vs. Bernhard.
12645—Unterberg vs. Fidelity & Deposit Co.
12725—Prisby vs. Benjamin.
12923—Stumpf vs. Sire.
12795—Bernheimer vs. Kasten.
10952—Roeber vs. Fitzsimmons.
12924—Klinke vs. Herr.
12800—Coughlin vs. Wheeler.
12832—Maas vs. Hartley.
12822—Kelly vs. Kelly.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.
2003¼—Pennachio vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3497—Kantrowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4602—Sullivan vs. same.
4976—Cagney vs. Hennessy.
1488—Kaufman vs. Mayor, &c.
1419—Importers' & T. Nat. Bank vs. Meyer.
1856—Levene vs. Mayor, &c.
1270—Ryan vs. same.
5135—Nat. Revere Bank of Boston vs. Nat. Bank of the Republic
6557—Faccini vs. Cagliostro.
4714—Hughes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.
3019—Carpenter vs. City of New York.
1850—H. R. Claflin Co. vs. Jaros.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Maclean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
5507—Rouse vs. Haas.
Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and XI. for trial.
Inquest. 5357—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co. vs. Shaffer.
5406—Arrigoni vs. Press Pub. Co.
3088—Nat. Exhibition Co. vs. Crane.
753—Sabiston vs. Dietz.
4840—Sparling vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4992—McCarthy vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
4922—Hall vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
403—Taylor vs. Thompson.
4716—Rothstein vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4743—Seidman vs. same.
2275—Newgass vs. Sinsheimer.
841—A. Blum, Jr., Sons vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
4611—Frank Brewing Co. vs. Bishop.
1011—Arello vs. Aaron.
2803—Bloomington Min. Co. vs. Brooklyn Hygienic Ice Co.
2769—Sacco vs. Union Railway Co.
3997—Brown vs. Powers.
5002—Bovale vs. Sawyer.
1603—Lang vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4614—Holland vs. Union Railway Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., and XI. for trial.
2003¼—Pennachio vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3497—Kantrowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4602—Sullivan vs. same.
4976—Cagney vs. Hennessy.
1488—Kaufman vs. Mayor, &c.
1419—Importers' & T. Nat. Bank vs. Meyer.
1856—Levene vs. Mayor, &c.
1270—Ryan vs. same.
5135—Nat. Revere Bank of Boston vs. Nat. Bank of the Republic
6557—Faccini vs. Cagliostro.
4714—Hughes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII. and X. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Monday, Feb. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor, in the County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1—William Tilden.
2—John Kindergan.
3—Henry Werner.
4—Annie Ward.
5—Agnes L. Jones.
6—George Schmitt.
7—George W. Mantel.
8—Mary E. McNulty.
9—Jane A. Dwyer.
10—Abraham Aufindsen.
11—George Schwenck.
12—Margaret Riordan.
13—Julius Lipman.
14—Julia A. Spratt.
15—Cecilia Rashkover.
16—Sophia Cardwell.
17—John L. Caverly.
18—James McGaw.
19—Philip Bissinger.
20—Eliza J. Hegeman.
21—James Watson.
22—Thomas J. Hoinahan.
23—Fanny Quellmalz.
24—Joseph Dalton.
25—Maretta W. Howard.
26—Edward Lynch.
27—Henry Stern.
28—John J. Abernethy.
29—Eugene L. Froment.
30—Maria D. L. Ronalds.
31—Hannah C. Schuyler.
32—Robert Butler.
33—John J. Olynn.
34—Timothy A. Barns.
35—Andrew Bernheim.
36—Robert L. Godby.
37—Emilio Del Piro.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1468—Matthew T. Harney.
1547—Julius Meyer.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2983—Toal vs. Scher.
3970—Conroy vs. Heartt.
1232—Leow vs. Con. Gas Co.
1309—Wheeler vs. Met. Street Railway.
2019—Pernich vs. Rosenberg.
3902¼—12th Ward Bank vs. Rogers.
1518—Petrone vs. Kella.
1047—Collins Jute Co. vs. Kent.
2045—Mandel vs. Met. St. Ry.
2043—Byrne vs. Walker.
4030½—Moore vs. Bernstein.
2052—Sheahen vs. McLean.
396—Rosenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1401—Goldberg vs. Gillies.
2021—Mendelsohn vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2031—Fassberg vs. Met. St. Ry.
2032—Sonnenscheim vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2033—Friedman vs. same
2027—Blumert vs. Met. St. Ry.
4093—Forman vs. same.
744—Krabe vs. Hays.
3992—Shapiro vs. Roderman.
1450—Berahelmer vs. Iba.
2050—Woodman vs. Purdy.
1053—Bauman vs. Healey.
688—Schloss vs. Stein.
1348—Cohen vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3042—Granich vs. 2d Av. R. R.
4045½—Levy vs. Korn.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimmons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
589—Hart vs. Kohn.
858—Miller vs. Birdseye.
963—Hollis vs. Met. St. Ry.
2147—Sterling vs. same.
2148—Same vs. same.
2140—Same vs. same.
2150—Shepard vs. same.
1885—Gross vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
2171—Walley vs. Walsh.
2252—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Jaros.
2253—Lynch vs. Weiss.
2254—Conova vs. Galle.
2255—Finnigan vs. Levering.
2257—Montague vs. Tyson.
2258—Tilton vs. Livingston.
2259—Havereck vs. Bergdorf.
2260—Mahler vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2261—Russman vs. Saffer

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1337—Nugent vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1690—Sanders vs. Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R.
1592—Feuster vs. Stolzenberg.
2102—Pope vs. Wilbur.
1987—Gubner vs. T. A. Gillespie & Co.
1532—Burchall vs. Rapp.
1281—Jennings vs. Kosmak.
2090¼—Elsey vs. Met. St.
2113—O'Leary vs. same.
1573—Loewers Steamboat Co. vs. Foster.
677—Nichols vs. O'Bannon.
2081—Wallace vs. Bronkman.
2157—Wigner vs. Levine.
1794—Soracco vs. Fiske.
1795—Tosi vs. same.
1645—Swain vs. B'klyn Alcatroz Asphalt Co.
2060—Hays vs. Manheim
2413—Jewett vs. Union Ferry Co.
819—Browne vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
578—Same vs. Hamburg Bremen Fire Ins. Co.
580—Same vs. Norwich Fire Ins. Co.
2277—Barker vs. Worthen
1118—Smith vs. City of Brooklyn.
3437—Alst vs. Tilyou et al.
2937—Anderson vs. Anderson.
1506—Harned vs. Holweg.
2502—Smith vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co.
2684—De Kremen vs. Met. St. R. R.
2056—Burns vs. Nassau R. R.
1734—Quinn vs. Entwistle Co. et al.
1775—Davenport, ex., vs. Comstock.
3058—Ercola vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3155—Dougherty vs. Un. R. R. Co. of N. Y.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Frank Lewis.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Gera Baw, Frank Maspeta, Consetta Muscarila, Thomas Conlin, Thomas McCarthy, Charles Martin, Emil Kreyer, Oscar Meyer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Sabina Hefnstadt, William S. Collin, Georgiana McKay Donnelly, Bertha E. Baker, Henrig Freese, Herman Wichert, and Theodore F. Suydam. The accounting of William Gordon, The estate of David Barnett. Revocation of probate of Rebecca Gedney. The transfer tax of Rebecca Gedney.
Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 17—Will of John C. Fallon.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
20—Richardson vs. Ryan.
37—Roeder vs. Weber.
41—Stearns vs. Frye.
42—Bechensky vs. Stotsky.
48—Monfort vs. City of New York.
The following causes, being on the calendar for the first time, will be held for the day, if answered ready:
55—Ward vs. Wood.
59—Hohfeller vs. Schafer et al.
60—Cornell vs. Manelski and others.
61—Stearns vs. Frye.
62—Hughes vs. Hughes.
63—Curtis vs. Friefer.
64—N. Y. & Sub. Co-operative B. & L. Assn. vs. Darling & ann.
65—Dreyer vs. Tuttle & another.
66—Westcott vs. Rehert.
67—Birdseye, as trustee, vs. Schilling et al.
68—Martin vs. Darmstadt & another.
69—Nevad vs. City of New York.
70—Farquhar vs. Wisconsin Con. Milk. Co.
71—Degnan vs. Rehrel.
72—The Village of College Point vs. Rausch et al.
73—Van Siclen vs. City of New York.
74—Maarde vs. Partan & another.
75—Zimmermann vs. Rosenberger et al.
76—Reilly vs. Porcher.
77—L. I. Savings & Investment Assn. vs. Bagley et al.
78—Spiegel vs. Spiegel.
79—Schauer vs. Schauer.
80—Parry vs. Roach et al.
81—Bonni vs. Bacheler.
82—Wannemacher vs. Kolb.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Smith, J.
For Inquest.
539—Little vs. Morton et al.
General calendar.
357—Mendenhall vs. Halstead.
416—Beers vs. Michaelis et al.
532—Homyer vs. Homyer
561—Prestera vs. Boucher.
540—MacIver vs. MacIver.
249—Hamilton Trust Co. vs. Wilkes et al.
515—Potter vs. Ferdon et al.
523—Philcox vs. Philcox.
109—Rourke vs. Lewis et al.
539—Maher vs. Maher.
549—Brantor vs. Brantor

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Marean, J.; Part II.—Mattice, J.; Part III.—Jenks, J.; Part IV.—Keogh, J.; Part V.—Chester, J.
2372—Elders vs. Meurer.
3072—Miles vs. Press Publishing Co.
804—Mehrle vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
2578—Kennedy vs. Vassar, Jr., et al.
5172—Droste vs. Palmer.
2282—Conway vs. Benedek.
3015—Feeley vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
285—Harrington vs. City of Brooklyn
3175—Bernsee vs. Weinberg.
1663—Carroll vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2707—Mouse vs. City of Mount Vernon.
2385—Peck vs. Met. St. Ry.
3262—McCartin vs. Mersereau Mfg. Co.
898—Steiger vs. Weil.
2701—Jagel vs. Haviland
4790—Brainerd vs. Nassau R. R.
715—Partridge vs. Nassau R. R.
2605—Flinn vs. B'klyn Warehouse Co.
1969—Devaney vs. Degnon-McLean Co.
315—Ricca vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1417—Lawless vs. Long Island R. R.
2217—Boloney vs. Clayton.
1243—Murray vs. Nassau R. R.
824—Geis vs. City of Brooklyn.
1590—Zingrebe vs. Union Railway.
2745—Culian vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3288—Leonard vs. same.
1799—Estrim vs. same.
3149—Callan vs. Pugh.
4128—Stadholz vs. Mut. Life Assn.
4003—Treanor vs. Mapes-Reeves Con. Co.
4200—Spitelnick vs. Green.
4085—Knoche vs. Hilgers
4159—Geron vs. Adee.
Equity and non-jury case.
882—Cosgrove vs. Carlin.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2261.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Blumenthal for the People.
1—Richard Steen.
2—William F. Stewart.
3—Walter Johnston, James Fallon.
4—Isidore Sattler.
5—Daniel Mullen, otherwise called Joseph Denbiels.
6—Harry Kernal.
7—Louis Spiegel.
8—John Baylor, alias John Smith.
9—William Murray.
10—Ethel Ryan, James Daly.
11—Fred. Dempsey, Abraham Jordan, Thomas Cunningham.
12—Etta Gore, Annie St. Clair.
13—William Herbert, Charles Marsh.
14—Pearl Dehoney.
15—Giovanni E. Ragone. Pleadings.
1—Emily Bedell, Lottie Davis, Samuel Raymond, Paul B. Stewart, Melville B. Burton, Samuel Dokter, Philip Simmons.
2—Joseph Kelly, Harry Davids.
3—George Du Bois.
4—George Schneider, Charles McCaffrey, Peter McElroy.
5—Patrick Ryan, George Sitler, Michael McCann, Thaddeus Rowan.
6—Paul Steiner, Charles Conroy, William Burns, John Brodesch.
7—Harry Cohen.
8—Thomas Murphy, John Lee, Patrick Madden.
9—Alice Jenkins.
10—Alfred Bickart.
11—Edward Barrett.
12—Harry Emmerson.
13—Henry Levy.
14—Louis Cardello.
15—Daniel F. Peterson.
16—Joseph Rose.
17—Edward C. Hines.
18—William A. Levy.
19—Caspar A. Baden.
20—Max Blum.
21—Edward McDonnell.
22—Harry Black.
23—Frederick Schlientz.
24—William J. Hughes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.
1—Frank Basso, Leopold Vanet.
2—Nellie Murray.
3—Edward Joyce.
4—Joseph Lauffman.
5—Patrick Shea.
6—James Bedford.
7—Patrick Brady, Martin Young.
8—William Walker.
9—Louis Manias.
10—David Wasser.
11—Carmini Sacomano.
12—Antonio Schiavone.
13—Philip Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gordon for the People.
1—George Forzley.
2—Thomas Hughes.
3—Louis Bose.
4—John L. Martin.
5—Joseph F. Manning.
6—Gabriel Santore.
7—John Carrara, John Gardella.
8—Carl Shideler.
9—Aaron Frank, Jacques Frank.
10—John McGrath.
11—John Fitzpatrick.
12—Mamie Mischan.
13—Dominico Chimento

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Herrman, and Carr for the People.
1—August Moenich.
2—John Gallagher, Joseph Slavin.
3—Lillie Smith.
4—Henry Oestricher.
5—Robert Worm.
6—Thomas J. Kiernan.
7—Andrew Busuk.
8—Matthew Ballogh.
9—John Beckman.
10—Pietro Lorsi.
11—Ernest Schlieper.
12—John F. O'Connor.
13—Charles Berry.
14—David Harris.
15—Walter Talcott.
16—Frank Jamkow.
17—Louis Farano.
18—Ida Mason.
19—Peter Gretchen.
20—Judah P. Schisinsky.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Gilbert vs. Prior—Thomas F. Donnelly. Anderson vs. Baker—Franklin Bien. Larned vs. Callahan—James Kearney. De Luze vs. Forster—John H. Rogan. Matter of Sands—Silas B. Browne. Press Publishing Company vs. W. C. Loftus & Co.—John H. Rogan.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Wysong vs. Heyman—Frederick Spiegelberg. Richardson vs. Emmett—George L. Rives. Sinsheimer vs. Sinsheimer—Marx E. Harby.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Geissenhainer vs. Hinton—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—H. B. Claflin Company vs. George Solomon et al.—Charles H. Daniels.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Sacharize Isear vs. Annie Petchaft, et al.—James J. Nealis, Trustees, &c., of the Parochial Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York vs. William S. Kane et al.—John H. Iselin.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Smith, J.
For Inquest.
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General calendar.
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515—Potter vs. Ferdon et al.
523—Philcox vs. Philcox.
109—Rourke vs. Lewis et al.
539—Maher vs. Maher.
549—Brantor vs. Brantor

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Marean, J.; Part II.—Mattice, J.; Part III.—Jenks, J.; Part IV.—Keogh, J.; Part V.—Chester, J.
2372—Elders vs. Meurer.
3072—Miles vs. Press Publishing Co.
804—Mehrle vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
2578—Kennedy vs. Vassar, Jr., et al.
5172—Droste vs. Palmer.
2282—Conway vs. Benedek.
3015—Feeley vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
285—Harrington vs. City of Brooklyn
3175—Bernsee vs. Weinberg.
1663—Carroll vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2707—Mouse vs. City of Mount Vernon.
2385—Peck vs. Met. St. Ry.
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898—Steiger vs. Weil.
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4790—Brainerd vs. Nassau R. R.
715—Partridge vs. Nassau R. R.
2605—Flinn vs. B'klyn Warehouse Co.
1969—Devaney vs. Degnon-McLean Co.
315—Ricca vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1417—Lawless vs. Long Island R. R.
2217—Boloney vs. Clayton.
1243—Murray vs. Nassau R. R.
824—Geis vs. City of Brooklyn.
1590—Zingrebe vs. Union Railway.
2745—Culian vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3288—Leonard vs. same.
1799—Estrim vs. same.
3149—Callan vs. Pugh.
4128—Stadholz vs. Mut. Life Assn.
4003—Treanor vs. Mapes-Reeves Con. Co.
4200—Spitelnick vs. Green.
4085—Knoche vs. Hilgers
4159—Geron vs. Adee.
Equity and non-jury case.
882—Cosgrove vs. Carlin.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY DEWHURST, plaintiff, against CATHARINE BIGLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street with the easterly side of Seventh Avenue, running thence southerly along the easterly side of Seventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches, more or less, to the northerly line of Lot 24, shown on a certain map entitled "Map showing a division of the estate of Thomas A. Emmet, deceased," and which map is filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, by the map number 1314; thence easterly, and parallel with Forty-ninth Street, and along the northerly line of said Lot 24 on said map of Thomas A. Emmet, as aforesaid, one hundred feet; thence northerly, and parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Pursuant to the direction of said judgment, the said premises will be sold as one entire parcel.

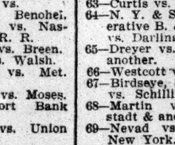
Dated New York February 10th, 1900.

BENJAMIN A. JACKSON, Referee.

E. R. THOMPSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 38 Park Row, New York City; THOMAS HOOKER, Attorney for Defendant Bigley and others, 4 Warren Street, New York City; HERMAN VOGEL, Attorney for Defendant Dewhurst and others, 38 Park Row, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street and avenue numbers being 729, 731, 733, 735, and 737 Seventh Avenue, and 156, 158, 160, and 162 West 49th Street.

West 49th Street



The said premises will be sold subject to leases to three of the present tenents, which will expire on the 1st day of May, 1900, and to tenancies from month to month of the other tenants of portions of said premises.

Dated New York, February 10, 1900.

BENJAMIN A. JACKSON, Referee.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS ABRAHAM, Bankrupt.—No. 2,167.

To the creditors of Morris Abraham of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Morris Abranam was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb. 17th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JAMES FANTO, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,185.

To the creditors of James Fanto, County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said James Fanto was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 19th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY NATHAN, Bankrupt.—No. 2,161.

To the creditors of Henry Nathan, of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Henry Nathan, of the City of New York, County and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the first day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Feb. 9th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CORTLANDT H. VAN RENSSELAER and MARY E. VAN RENSSELAER, individually and as partners, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,198.

To the creditors of Cortlandt H. Van Rensselaer and Mary E. Van Rensselaer, individually and as partners, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Cortlandt H. Van Rensselaer and Mary E. Van Rensselaer were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 19th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 621.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—CHARLES G. HORTON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles G. Horton, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 5th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 19, 1900.

NO. 2,190.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN F. MOORE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of John F. Moore, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said John F. Moore was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, Referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 19th, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BELLA METZGER, JULIUS I. METZGER, and OTTO T. METZGER, as executors, &c., of Martin Metzger, deceased, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR E. MOORE and Annie Moore, his wife; John R. Storer, and August Sense, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. County and State of New York, together with all buildings and improvements thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Columbus Avenue and running thence easterly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighth Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, seventy-five feet to the point of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less.

The said premises will be

"Dainty," "sweet," "cunning," "jaunty."

No, we don't say it—we let the ladies and the suits speak for themselves. They represent the newest and best in boys' wash suits, at comparatively tiny prices; $1.25 to $5.

The straw hats made to go with them don't play second fiddle even to such suits. They come in every shape—over 100 styles; $1.25 to $4.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d. We fill orders by mail.

LABOR APPEALS TO MAYOR

Protest Against Controller's Attitude on the Wages Question.

MAYOR BLAMES PREDECESSOR

Says the Remedy Lies in Legislation Sanctioning Bond Issue — Mr. Whalen Attacks Coler.

A committee of five representatives of the Central Federated Union called upon Mayor Van Wyck yesterday to protest, as they said, against the attitude assumed by Controller Coler in reference to the payment of claims under the prevailing rate of wages law. The delegation was composed of Philip Kelly, James P. Archibald, Edward Hanna, Eugene Johnson, and Patrick McNulty. The Mayor assured his callers that the city authorities were willing to abide by the law, and declared that 75 per cent. of the claims had been forced upon this administration because the administration of Mayor Strong had refused to pay them.

Mr. Kelly, who acted as spokesman, in presenting the protest, said:

"We have been sent down by the Central Federated Union to protest in a vigorous manner against the attitude assumed by Controller Coler. The law regarding the prevailing rate of wages is on the statutes, and the Appellate Court has decided it was constitutional, and we think it unjust on his part to compel men to engage lawyers and take the cases into court to recover wages. If the law is not constitutional in his opinion, there is only one way to remedy it, and that is the way that he should go about it—have it repealed by the Legislature.

"The law was enacted by the representatives of the people in the Senate and Assembly, both Democrats and Republicans, and we think it unjust on Mr. Coler's part to use his efforts in trying to set aside the law. When workingmen perform labor for the city or State they are certainly entitled to pay, and they do not ask any more than they would receive from a private individual. We look upon Mr. Coler's action as being in favor of holding up the wages of the workingmen. They are compelled to seek legal advice, and in some cases are compelled to lose 50 per cent. of the amount of their claims."

THE MAYOR'S REPLY.

The Mayor listened attentively while Mr. Kelly was speaking, and when the latter had finished he said:

"In 1894 this act was adopted and signed by the Governor and became a law, which provided that cities and the State in the employment of labor should pay the prevailing rate of wages of that particular character in the locality where the work was done, and the courts, of course, have held that that law was constitutional and binding upon the City and State Government. Most of these claims accrued during the administration of Mayor Strong. The various departments refused to pay the prevailing rate and fixed their own rate of wages, and now these actions are being brought against the city and this burden is falling upon the present City Government.

"That they are entitled to recover there is no doubt in the world, and of course the city is liable if it did not pay the prevailing rate of wages. I understand these claims amount to over $1,000,000 for work done during the administration of Mayor Strong, and that actions are now being brought for the difference between what was paid and what they contend, and is a fact, was the prevailing rate of wages at that time; but you do the Controller an injustice to some extent, because the law is well settled that the Controller only has the right to settle claims before suit is begun, and after action is begun the matter passes into the hands of the Corporation Counsel.

"There is no fund to pay these claims provided by the budget, and we have no authority to issue revenue bonds or long-term bonds for the purpose of raising a fund to settle these claims. Of course, we can always settle claims where they go to judgment, but the amount was so much more than was anticipated that the judgment fund may be exhausted, and we will have to issue revenue bonds and pay when suit is brought. The Corporation Counsel can investigate the claim and see what the prevailing rate of wages was and confess judgment for that amount, and then that can be collected, but to-day there is no authority by which the Controller could pay those claims until suit is begun, and from that moment jurisdiction passes to the Corporation Counsel.

"As I understand, the Corporation Counsel has prepared a bill which provides for the issue of $1,000,000 of bonds, so that a fund may be created, and then the Controller can settle these claims without litigation. The only chance that the laboring people have to have these claims settled before action is brought is to have a fund provided. We cannot do that. This bill that the Corporation Counsel has prepared authorizes the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to raise $1,000,000 by the issue of revenue bonds, and that fund is to be available to pay these claims. If the past administration had paid only one-tenth of the prevailing rate of wages, we would have to pay the other nine-tenths. Seventy-five per cent. of these claims accrued prior to this administration."

"That is not the spirit the Controller has shown," said Mr. Archibald. "He appears to be hostile to the claims of honest laboring men."

"I don't know anything about the Controller's spirit," the Mayor interjected.

LABOR ASKS NO FAVORS.

"We object to being placed in the position of asking favors. We only want our rights respected," said Mr. Archibald.

"The Controller not only refuses to pay these claims, but he is even quoted as criticising the Corporation Counsel for offering judgment so that the men can get their money."

"I am not here to defend either the Corporation Counsel or the Controller," the Mayor remarked. "I do know, however, that a man who talks a great deal often gets misquoted."

"The great trouble, Mr. Mayor," Mr. Kelly declared, "is that these men can command little money, if any, so that when they want to press their claims they must agree to give lawyers 25 to 50 per cent. of the money due them to have their cases properly presented."

"Well," said the Mayor, "the only way I can see to straighten these matters out is for you to urge the passage of Senator Grady's bill, to which I have referred. Then the Controller can settle these claims without necessitating the beginning of suits and the consequent loss to the claimants."

The delegation then withdrew after expressing the hope that they could have an opportunity to go before the Legislature and advocate the passage of the bill.

Claims aggregating $151,000 were filed under the law yesterday. James J. Fitzgerald, a lawyer, of 206 Broadway, filed in one batch 161 claims of employes of the Dock Department, amounting in all to over $148,000.

THE CONTROLLER CRITICISED.

Corporation Counsel Whalen last night issued a statement in which he said in part:

"Mr. Coler has made so many statements and talked so much and so differently at different times that it is difficult to know whether he has been at any one time correctly quoted. If half the statements attributed to him are correctly presented in the newspapers, then he certainly is a very foolish young man, for his assertions are at variance with the facts. The labor laws have all been passed by the Legislature of the State of New York. They apply to the rest of the State as well as to the City of New York.

"All honest claims that are now being filed under this law and the decisions of the Appellate Division can be settled and paid by the Controller, and should be settled and paid without putting the claimant to the expense of a suit. If such a course had been pursued there would be no necessity for claimants hiring lawyers to collect their claims, and giving to those lawyers what is honestly due to themselves—in some cases 25 per cent., and in most cases 50 per cent. of their claims.

"It is no excuse for the Controller to say that he is without funds. He should have provided himself with them. Had he brought the matter before the Board of Estimate he undoubtedly would have obtained the money out of which he could have paid all honest and legal claims against the city. His statement that these labor claims are a raid on the City Treasury is a foolish and stupid statement to make. If he is opposed to the payment of these claims, his remedy would be to try and have the labor laws repealed."

MR. SCANNELL'S DENIALS.

Has No Candidate for Post of Deputy Fire Chief—Why Chief Bonner Retired.

Stories published yesterday on the contest for the position of Deputy Chief of the Fire Department, made vacant by the death of Benjamin A. Gicquel, but temporarily filled by the Bennett medalist and Chief of Battalion Thomas J. Ahearn, told of keen rivalry between Chief Thomas Lally of the Fifth Battalion and other candidates for the position. It was asserted that Commissioner John J. Scannell had cognizance of an eligible list that resulted from examination of candidates by Civil Service Examiners which presented them in this order of merit: Thomas J. Ahearn, John Cashman, Twelfth Battalion; John Binns, Eighth Battalion; Thomas Lally, C. W. Kruger, First Battalion; Richard Callaghan, Second Battalion; Peter Short, Fourteenth Battalion.

Commissioner Scannell's candidate was stated to be Chief Ahearn. It was explained that while Chief Lally passed a creditable examination on technical knowledge and qualifications as a fireman his relegation to fourth place was due to a demerit mark on his record which came of a charge made by ex-Chief Bonner that he failed to handle a fire properly. The list was spoken of as not yet certified to Commissioner Scannell, and it was asserted that Chief Lally was invoking all the influence he possessed to secure a better rating, as fourth place on the list gave him no chance of the coveted position.

Commissioner Scannell read the stories carefully last evening, and said:

"As to the existence of a list such as is spoken of I have no knowledge. I have no candidate for the vacancy in the position of Deputy Chief. As to Ahearn, he is one of the greatest firemen we ever had. I don't believe in the talk about influencing the Civil Service Board. I have none with it. I wish I had. I'd soon promote some good men. I may be able to do this if the bill introduced by Senator Plunkitt becomes a law. It provides that for meritorious services, such as life saving, members of the force may be promoted from one grade to another without civil service examination, just as soldiers on the field of battle receive recognition.

"I see that it is stated that Chief Lally did not enter the lists for Deputy Chief two years ago against Edward F. Croker, the present Chief, because he had been promised the position of Chief to succeed Hugh Bonner. If he had such promise it was not from me.

"The story of legislation to get Bonner out as over sixty years old is nonsense. Do you know that I could have retired Chief Bonner at any time without any such law by merely submitting him to an examination by a physician. He could not have passed it. He wanted to be retired in 1894. He finally retired to please his wife, who let him have no peace after the burning of the Windsor Hotel."

SHE IS KATHARINE HANNWEBER

Sworn on a Crucifix, the German Woman Crook Admits Her Identity.

Katherine Hannweber, the notorious woman crook of Bonn, Germany, who arrived at the Barge Office on the steamer Phoenicia on Saturday under the name of Mrs. Wilhelmina Sell, yesterday admitted her identity before the Board of Special Examiners, and will be deported.

Mrs. Hannweber is said to have run the gamut of crime in Europe and to have celebrated her fiftieth arrest and conviction.

When taken before the Board of Special Inquiry yesterday, she stoutly denied that she was other than Mrs. Sell, a portly, middle-aged woman of the thrifty peasant class. She readily took oath on the Bible that she was not Mrs. Hannweber and had never committed a crime in her life.

Later in the day Adam Hoffman, who said he lived in this city, came to the Barge Office and positively identified the woman as Katherine Hannweber, whom he had known as a girl in Europe. Notwithstanding this identification, the woman adhered to her oath that she was not the woman named.

The Board of Special Inquiry was not satisfied, and, procuring a crucifix, asked the woman to swear that she was not Mrs. Hannweber. At this she broke down and admitted her identity. She said, however, that she had been convicted only five times and for petty crimes. When asked if she had run a fence in Germany she said that she had not, but that her husband keeps one now.

She said she came to America to escape testifying in an assault case which involved a relative of Hoffman, the man who identified her. She will be deported at once.

SILK.

Foreign and Domestic.

50,000 yards, Foulards and Satin Liberty. Spring Exhibition,—showing latest design, and colors, 24 and 27 inches wide.

Floral, conventional, stripe, dot, Persian, and the new "Embroider Soutache," exclusive designs,—white or black and numerous shades of blue, pink, red, grey, green, heliotrope, and pastel tinted grounds,—or colors on white ground.

55 cents to $2.25 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

Men's Furnishing Dep't.

CRAVATS.

Heavy, English Silk Squares Rich colors and handsome Oriental designs. Novelty "box" or "mat" weaves. Tied as Ascots, Imperials and "once over,"

85 cents each;
Formerly $1.50 to $3.00

150 Dozen. Tecks, Puffs, Four-in-Hands, Imperials and Batwings. Formerly 50 cents.

25 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SALE OF RUGS.

Basement Salesroom.

Heavy Smyrna Rugs,—fine quality,—handsome designs.

18 x 34	inches,	.75
21 x 45	"	$1.25
26 x 54	"	1.50
30 x 60	"	1.85
4 x 7	feet,	4.50
6 x 9	"	9.75
9 x 12	"	12.50

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

ELOPING GIRL REPENTANT

Rideout, Captured in Brooklyn, Will Face Bigamy Charge.

THE NEW JERSEY MARRIAGE

Mr. Alden Again Declares His Daughter Was Hypnotized — Rideout Made Her Shovel Snow.

William S. M. Rideout, whose father has been Inspector in the Boston Custom House for nearly thirty years, is locked up in the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, under the technical charges of vagrancy and disorderly conduct. The real cause of his detention is alleged bigamy, and it is probable that he will be removed within a few days to Hoboken, where he is charged with having contracted a second marriage on Feb. 11.

Oscar F. Alden of Malden, Mass., came here last Thursday in search of his eighteen-year-old daughter, Winifred. As Rideout, who was well known to his daughter, had left Malden on the night of her disappearance, Alden became convinced that they had eloped. He told his suspicions at Police Headquarters, and also employed a private detective agency, besides scouring the streets on his own account. Yesterday morning at 1:30 o'clock the search concluded at 525 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, where Rideout was found, occupying the position of janitor in an apartment house. Central Office Detectives Stransky and Barnes made the arrest. With Rideout was found Winifred Alden.

When Rideout was brought before Magistrate Bigelow in the Adams Street Police Court, later in the morning, he was held on the charges stated. In answer to a question from the Magistrate, he admitted that he had married the girl over a week ago, and that he had another wife now living, but, as he declared the second marriage to have taken place in New Jersey, his commitment to prison in this State could not be made on that ground.

From the account given by Rideout and by his companion, it was discovered that they arrived here on Feb. 7. On the previous evening Miss Alden left home under the pretext of visiting a friend, and later went to a theatre in Boston with Rideout. They took supper in a restaurant afterward, and he then persuaded her to come to New York. She says now that she was drugged during the supper, and declares that she could not help doing whatever he demanded.

After reaching here they rented rooms at 269 West Eleventh Street, where they remained for some days. On Sunday, the 11th, he took her to Hoboken, and they were married by the Rev. W. C. Richmond, pastor of the First Baptist Church there. In response to questions asked by the minister, Rideout gave his age as twenty-seven and the girl's as twenty-one, naming the Eleventh Street house as his address. He said they had known each other two years. Two dollars was handed to Dr. Richmond as a fee, the groom declaring that he had no more, but the minister gave it back to the bride as a wedding present, and invited the couple to come to his church on the following Saturday evening.

They appeared at that time, and were introduced to various members of the congregation. A few days later Rideout appeared with a request that Dr. Richmond lend him $1.50, which he received, together with enough car and ferry fares to bring him and his wife to church on the next Sunday. In the meanwhile members of the church sent gifts in the form of baskets of food to 269 West Eleventh Street, and the minister looked around to find work for the young man.

The janitorship at 525 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, was obtained by Rideout on Friday, and on the next day he resigned the place to go to a better one that his Hoboken friend had promised him. All the while he was keeping a close watch on the girl, who wanted to go home. She was not allowed to read a newspaper or to go on the streets alone, and he forced her to shovel snow off the stoop and sidewalks from daybreak to 10 o'clock on Saturday. As a result of this exposure she is now ill.

When accounts of Mr. Alden's search for his daughter began to appear in the newspapers, Dr. Richmond telephoned to Police Headquarters and to the father, who has been staying at the Putnam House, saying that Rideout could be found at the Brooklyn apartment house. This was Sunday afternoon. When the officers knocked at Rideout's door, an hour after midnight, he refused them admittance, but an entry was finally effected by means of a ruse of Detective Stransky, who said he had come to see a sick man in the house. Miss Alden had just retired, but made ready to go out gladly when she was told that her father was waiting for her. To Stransky she declared that she loved Rideout, although she wished to go home again.

A Police Magistrate's warrant will be obtained to-day in Hoboken to insure the detention of Rideout long enough for extradition papers to be taken out, after which he will be prosecuted for bigamy under the laws of New Jersey.

According to Mr. Alden's statement, Rideout was married eight or ten years ago in Saginaw, Mich., to a Miss Bernthall, who is now insane in an asylum in Richville, Mich. Her commitment to the asylum gives as the cause of insanity, he says, the recent absconding of her husband. The alleged bigamist is twenty-eight years old, was formerly head shipkeeper in the Charlestown Navy Yard, and has a child six years old.

Mr. Alden is a builder and real estate agent. His daughter is very repentant, and has been entirely forgiven by her father, who says she never did anything wrong, but was hypnotized by Rideout.

Mr. Alden and his daughter will remain here until arrangements for Rideout's extradition have been completed.

Aid for Hungarian Widow.

THE TIMES yesterday transmitted $2 from E. H. to the Charity Organization Society for the benefit of a Hungarian widow with six children.

Vantine's
ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Send for the free Vantine Catalogue: "About an Oriental Store." Cover in three colors.

Third Floor.

An Incomparable Collection of

TURKISH AND PERSIAN CARPETS

At Greatly Lowered Prices.

The Turkish Carpets:

Size in Feet.	Colors.	Formerly.	Now.
6.8 x 11.5,	Blue and Pink	$62.00	$50.00
8.3 x 11.7,	Green and Terra Cotta	78.00	58.00
10.7 x 9.6,	Green and Green	80.00	65.00
8.10 x 12,	Cream and Terra Cotta	85.00	68.00
8.11 x 12.6,	Terra Cotta and Blue	88.00	70.00
9 x 12.4,	Red and Blue	90.00	72.00
9.2 x 15.4,	Green and Terra Cotta	115.00	90.00
12 x 11.9,	Terra Cotta and Blue	130.00	92.00
11.2 x 14.2,	Green and Terra Cotta	110.00	95.00
10 x 12.4,	Green and Pink	125.00	100.00
10.6 x 16,	Terra Cotta and Blue	120.00	100.00
11.7 x 16,	Red and Blue	150.00	125.00
11.4 x 17.9,	Terra Cotta and Blue	165.00	130.00
11.4 x 18.7,	Blue and Terra Cotta	170.00	135.00

Persian Carpets:

Size in Feet.		Size in Feet.	
8.9 x 10.5,	now $50.00	10.9 x 14.2,	now $75.00
9 x 10.8,	now 58.00	11.10 x 14.7,	now 80.00
10.2 x 14.5,	now 65.00	10.8 x 14.3,	now 70.00
10.9 x 14.7,	now 70.00		

Lace.

8000 yards. Insertion and Edges. Heavy Point de Venise. New designs in Point Alencon. Fine Chantilly and Applique.

Insertions are in "ribbon," "scalloped," or irregular floral designs,—¾ inch to 4 inches wide.
Edges,—"all over" handsome patterns,—including the deep Vandyke points, or mounted on fine net,—3 to 10 inches wide.
Suitable for Summer Gowns,—or Reception and Evening Toilettes.

15, 25, 45, 60 and 75 cents per yard;
Value 30 cents to $1.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

SAYS MR. GRAY COERCED HIM.

A Witness in the Welch Case Flatly Repudiates His Confession and Says He Was Compelled to Sign It.

Henry Irving Schoen, a seventeen-year-old boy, living at 315 East Forty-ninth Street, one of the witnesses in the trial of Lawyer Ernest M. Welch on the charge of subornation of perjury, which is going on before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, said on the stand yesterday that he had been coerced by Assistant District Attorney Gerald Hull Gray on Nov. 15, 1898, into signing a statement in which he admitted having perjured himself.

Schoen testified that he had seen the accident on Oct. 22, 1896, in which Jacob Lacs had been run over and injured by a wagon owned by the Everard Brewery Company. In the civil suit Schoen testified that when the accident occurred the driver of the wagon was reading a book and leaving the care of his horses to a boy who was on the seat beside him.

In the trial yesterday Assistant District Attorney McIntyre submitted an affidavit in which Schoen denied that he had noticed the driver at all, and said that he had testified falsely according to a statement read to him by Mr. Welch.

"Now," said Mr. McIntyre, exhibiting a typewritten paper, "didn't you sign this paper and say that everything in it was true?"

"I don't know what's in that paper," said the witness.

"Isn't that your signature at the bottom?" said the District Attorney.

"Yes," said Schoen, "but what is written there isn't true."

Mr. McIntyre read each paragraph of the affidavit. Schoen said that the whole affidavit was false.

"Do you mean to say, then," said Mr. McIntyre, "that you swore falsely to all these statements?"

"Yes," said the witness, "because I had to do it. I was locked in Assistant District Attorney Gray's office from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon the day that I signed that affidavit. I had to sign it for fear of being locked up. A policeman was looking in the door every few minutes, and I thought that he would arrest me if I didn't sign the statement. When I started to tell Mr. Gray the truth he jumped up and called me a liar, so I had to do what he told me."

When Schoen left the stand Justice Fursman ordered that he be held to await the action of the District Attorney. The statement which he said he had been forced to sign is witnessed by Andrew Lang, a Commissioner of Deeds attached to the District Attorney's office.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Case.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was the only witness examined yesterday by the special Grand Jury which is inquiring into the alleged slanders against the company. It was said that Mr. Sheehan laid the books of the Rapid Transit Company before the jurors and that the time spent yesterday was consumed in an examination of them. Several of the jurors had expressed a wish to know definitely what the financial standing of the Rapid Transit Company is, in order that they might know what truth, if any, there was in the rumors.

Cotton Dress Goods.

Novelty Fabrics for Spring.

Mercerized Canvas, — serpentine weaves.
Vestings for Tailor Gowns.
Fine Linen stuffs. Printed Pongee and Cotton Foulard. Voile Ondulé. Plain and embroidered Batiste.
Nainsook tucked and striped with Lace insertion.

Satin striped Dimities,—plain colors, or with exquisite floral designs on white and colored grounds,—and fine embroidered Swiss,—latest novelty patterns,

50 cents per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People
with explanation by
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Fourth Concert Sat Aft., Feb. 24, at 2:30,
AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist.....Mdlle. Szumowska
Tickets now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

WESMINSTER KENNEL CLUB
24TH ANNUAL
DOG SHOW
Madison Square Garden,
Feb. 20, 21, 22, & 23. Open 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.

AMERICAN 42d & 8th Ave—Castle Sq. Op. Co. Special Mat. Thurs., Feb. 22. Cissie Loftus, Berri, Quinlan, Delamotte, Moulan, Elder. MASCOT
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. NEXT WEEK—Rigoletto.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Wednesday Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS, Mat.—100th Performance. BEN-HUR

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
The new society play in 4 acts by John Oliver Hobbes, with the full strength of Daniel Frohman's Stock Company.
THE AMBASSADOR
EXTRA MATINEE ON THURSDAY, 2:15.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
***NEXT MONDAY, CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY, (including Seymour Hicks, Fanny Brough, Herbert Standing, Chas. Kemble, C. P. Little, and Ellaline Terriss,) in "MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW."
***SEATS READY.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. DIGBY BELL
15c., 25c., 50c. CAMILLA URSO, Daisy Lovering & Co., Maxwell & Simpson, Moving Pictures, Pete Baker, and Others.
Washington's Birthday—Open 9:30 A. M.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. FLO. IRWIN,
15c., 25c., 50c. Milton & Dollie Nobles Polly Holmes, M'v'g Pic's, 4 Colbys, "Bonner," others
Washington's Birthday—Open 12 Noon.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LAST WEEK M'LLE FIFI
Xtra Mat. Washington's Birthday.
Next Monday. Seats now on sale. MODJESKA. Supported by John E. Kellerd.
Mon., Tu. & Wed. Evs., Mary Stuart; Thu., Fri. & Sat. Evs., Marie Antoinette; Wed. Mat., Much Ado About Nothing; Sat. Mat., The Ladies' Battle.

KNICKERBOCKER. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. N. C. GOODWIN / MAXINE ELLIOTT'S EXTRA MATINEE Wednesday, 2:15. When We Were Twenty-one.
Special Matinée WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Koster & Bial's
Henri French, Ida Fuller, The Olfans. Truly Shattuck, Arthur Nelstone & Minnie Abbey, orchestra. Mats. Wed., Wash'n B'day & Sat. Gen. Adm. 50c.

BIJOU TO-MORROW EVENING, FEB. 21. (Special Mat. Washington's Birthday)
FIRST TIME AUNT HANNAH Great Company of farceurs.

Murray HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—DIPLOMACY.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

February Clearance

Preparatory to Stock Taking

With values such as these, will customers respond? They will!

Ruffled Curtains

Exceptional values now—'twill pay to look at these:

Plain White Organdy—3 yds long—4 inch ruffle—pr.....49
Spotted and Fig'd Muslin—3 yds long—5 inch ruffle—pr.....98
Bobinet—Lace Inserting and edge—pair.....1.98
Point D'Esprit—deep lace ruffle.....3.98

Irish Point Lace Curtains

Best and most tasteful designs; real values 5.98 to 10.98. Now.....3.98 to 6.98

Poles, Shades and Oilcloths

Lot of things here worth full price to those who need them, but which, owing to February Clearance, can now be bought below value.....Here are some—

5 ft. Oak Curtain Poles—highly polished—wood rings and ends—value .49.....24
Cottage Rods—oak, cherry and white enamel—complete.....15
New double Brass Rods—2 styles.....35 and .39
Oak, Cherry and Walnut Poles—neat brass trim.....39
Large variety Pole Trimmings—Fleur de Lis, Empire, Wreath and Battle Axe designs.....1.31 to 2.88
Handsome Opaque Shades—special size—3.3x7.6.....79
Best Holland Shades—White and Ecru—scalloped edge—new styles.....79
5-4 and 6-4 Table Oil Cloths—new designs in durable colors.....17 to .27

Great Values in Boys' Suits

In the favorite Double Breast styles, for Boys 7 to 16 years of age.

Strictly All Wool Cheviots, Tweeds, Cassimeres and Worsteds, in a large variety of Tan, Brown and Gray Mixtures, Stripes, Checks and Invisible Plaids—strongly made, stitched and lined—correct weight for now and Spring—A purchase made at great concessions, of which customers, as always, are given benefit.

Suits	at 2.98	worth 4.98
Suits	at 3.98	worth 5.98
Suits	at 4.98	worth 7.98
Suits	at 5.98	worth 9.98

Every One a True Bargain.

Substantial Savings in Linens and Towels

All good, clean stock, but reduced simply to increase sales and reduce quantities.

Heavy All Linen Damasks—silver bleached—68 inches wide.....59
All Linen Cream Damasks—64 inch.....39
Extra Heavy Satin Damasks—10 styles—66 to 70 inches wide.....76
All Linen Table Tops—36 inches square—were .39.....25

NAPKINS—Note sizes Note prices for dozens
All Linen Damask—18 inch—doz.....98
Union Linen— 23 inch—doz.....79
All Linen Double Damask—24 inch—doz.....1.98

TOWELS—Thousands to sell Prices to quickly do it.
Hemmed Huck—red borders—17x32.....7
All Linen Damask—20x42.....19
Extra Fine Huck—19x33.....15
Extra Heavy All Linen Huck—36x18.....12½
All Linen Huck—17x22.....11
Hemmed Huck Towels for Barbers—14x27—doz.....79

We Have Quite A Stock of Blankets

well bought, and worth to-day much more than we paid—nevertheless we'd rather count cash than merchandise, therefore:—

FINE WHITE WOOL BLANKETS
Extra soft and fleecy—pretty borders—neatly bound—
10-4.....1.69..2.49..2.79..2.98..3.98
11-4.....1.79..1.98..2.98..3.98..4.98
Even at one-third more, the above would still be good value.

ALL WOOL SCARLET BLANKETS.
10-4.....3.98.....4.49
11-4.....5.98.....6.98
12-4.....5.98.....6.98
All exceptionally good value.

Stars and Stripes For Washington's Birthday

Flags of all wool U. S. Standard Bunting—
3x5 ft. to 15x25 ft.....1.46 to 19.98

Mail Order Telephone—New Number—2560—18th.

Imparts Energy
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
When vitality and nerve force have become impaired by illness its value is wonderful. Induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

WEBER PIANOS
Corner Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Birds Mate now; singer, according to voice, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; female, $1.00. Manchester Coppy singer, $10.00; female, $6.00. Norwich gold, singer, $5.00; female, $2.00. Holden's New Book on Birds; all about mating, food, care, and how to keep bird singing, with price list, birds and cages by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Pocket monkeys, Angora cats.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mendelssohn Hall, Monday Afternoon, Feb. 26 at 3 o'clk. FIFTH AND LAST Piano Recital by Hambourg
Direction Victor Thrane
Knabe Piano Used. Prior to Pacific Coast Tour.
Res. seats $1.50 & $1 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. NO WEDNESDAY MATINEE THIS WEEK. MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY. Evenings, 8:30. BROTHER OFFICERS. Matinées, 2:15.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:20 Matinées Thursday and Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS | THE LITTLE MINISTER.
XTRA WEDNESDAY MATINEE NEXT WEEK.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEE THURSDAY AND SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE in his new play, SHERLOCK HOLMES.

MADISON SQ. Theatre. B'way & 24th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEE THURSDAY AND SATURDAY. The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Theatre closed To-night for rehearsal. TO-MORROW EVE. AT 7:40 SHARP. FIRST MATINEE THURSDAY AT 2. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS. The Great Drury Lane London Dramatic Success.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY. New Broadway Burlesquers. East 14th St. "McAVOY & MAY, LA FA FALLA."

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. Mat. Tues., Thu. & Fri. No Sat. Mat. WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY. Ev., 8:15. Sat. Mat. SPECIAL MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Ext. Mat. Thurs. (Washington's B'thday) IN OLD KENTUCKY

Irving Place Theatre. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. LAST WEEK. "ALS ICH WIEDERKAM." Sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Wed., Sat., & Thursday Mats. DAVID BELASCO'S Naughty Anthony

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. 10c. to All. Japanese Acrobats, Midget Horse, Missing Link.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, at 8:30 precisely, First performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bars, Frederichs, Muhlmann, Pringle, H. Devries, Breuer, and Van Rooy, Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 21, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Piançon.
Thur. Ev'g, Feb. 22, at 7 precisely, second performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Pevny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bouton, Molka-Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 23, at 8, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, and Salignac.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 24, at 2, L'AFRICAINE. Mmes. Nordica and Clementine De Vere; MM. Scotti, Ed. de Reszke, Piançon, and Cornubert, (début.)
Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 24th, at 8, at Popular Prices, AIDA. Mmes. Emma Eames and Olitzka; MM. Perotti, Piançon, and Campanari.
Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 25, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams and Zélie de Lussan; Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Scotti, Bars, Ocellier, and Piançon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.
Wed. Aft., Feb. 21. Mme. Sembrich
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 22. Leonora Jackson
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM,
THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 22, at 11 A. M.
CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY.
ERNEST SETON THOMPSON,
"PERSONALITY OF WILD ANIMALS."
100 Illustrations. Come One! Come All!
Reserved Seats, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents.

The New York Broadway to Tokio. Broadway, 44-45 St. Evegs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Extra Mat. Washington's Birthday.
SUNDAY EVEG. NEXT, FEB. 25TH, AT THE NEW YORK THEATRE BENEFIT Performance under the auspices of the ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH
First Humorous and Musical Recital.
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 21, at 8:15.
Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA LAST WEEK. 42d St., B'w'y & 7th av. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
MONDAY EV'G. FEB. 26. MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS WITH JOSEPHINE HALL.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mat. Saturday. (Wednesday Matinée omitted this week.)
SPECIAL MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
Last 2 Weeks of Mr. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A Romance of Athlone."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
8TH MONTH. "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:10.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW, THORNE & CARLETON. MARION MANOLA, BLANCHE RING, DOLAN & LENHARR, CONROY & McDONALD.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Mat. Washn's B'day & Sat. at 2.
"A TRIUMPH."—HERALD.
OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO.

CASINO! LAST WEEK But One! XTRA MAT. THE PRINCESS CHIC! THURS. Washington's Birthday.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE. MAT